

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GIOLITTI FRANK IN DENOUNCING FASCIST POLICY

Ex-Premier Says No Former
Ministry Suppressed
Freedom of Press

JOINS OPPOSITION AGAINST MUSSOLINI

Premier Declares European
Problems Necessitated Cir-
cumstances by Italy

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 19.—The Chamber, or rather those deputies who attend the parliamentary business, passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by 215 votes against 6, with 26 abstentions. The importance, however, of the sitting should not be gauged by the number of favorable votes obtained by the Government, for no one could seriously believe the present Chamber, as it is constituted, could suddenly turn against the Government. Indeed, the principal object of Benito Mussolini in introducing the new electoral law was to have a crushing majority in the Chamber which would enable him to remain in power for the next five years.

Yesterday, however, two leading Italian parliamentarians, Giovanni Giolitti and Vittorio Orlando, both of whom are regarded with great respect by all deputies, expressed openly their disapproval of the policy pursued by the Fascist Government, the former voting against, the latter abstaining. This vote is highly significant, as the true hand of the Government can only count on support from Fascist and a few Liberal members of the Chamber. The Liberal of the Right led by the ex-Premier, Signor Salandra. All other political groups are in opposition.

Explains His Motives
Signor Giolitti, before giving his vote, made a short speech, in which he explained the motives which induced him to pass to the Opposition. After the murder of Matteotti, he said, the Government's internal policy had considerably changed. By royal decree the liberty of the press

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French Look for Trade Boom From Recognition of Russia

Edouard Herriot Explains the Economic and
Political Motives Which Induced Him to Act

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Edouard Herriot, the Premier, explained more fully than before the motives, economic and political, which induced him to recognize Soviet Russia. The Russian market is important for French products, and Russian products such as wheat and petrol, are needed. The franc will be employed profitably in such transactions.

The Germans and Americans were, he said, already installed in Russia, and it would be foolish to be forestalled. At Lausanne it was clearly seen how impossible it was to leave Russia outside of the European concert. Notably was this true of the settlement of the question of the Straits. In Asia the Soviet regime pursues an active policy that is necessary to the danger of war is greater on the eastern than on the western front. Once recognition was inevitable it was logical to act first and negotiate afterward.

But French private interests have not been forgotten—bondholders are

to be protected. It was never M. Herriot's intention to intervene in the British elections in taking the step toward Russia. It was a mere hazard that recognition was given on the eve of the voting.

Besides the exchange of ambassadors the Russian fleet at Bizerta is to be delivered. The invitation sent to the Soviet to participate in the decorative arts exhibition has been accepted.

Negotiations will open in Paris on Jan. 10. There will be a revision of old treaties. Diplomatic privileges will be defined and the fate of nationals in both countries decided. There will be a liquidation of financial problems and a new régime elaborated. The discussions will be highly important.

The French Government will be proud, firm and conciliatory. Rumania and Poland were consulted and raised no objection to recognition. Because a Communist deputy has refused to observe secrecy, M. Herriot has declined to go into the question of Georgia.



FARM LEADERS NAMED BY PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE NATION
Left to Right, Seated: Howard M. Gore, Acting Secretary of Agriculture; R. W. Thatcher, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Coffey, St. Paul, Minn.; Louis J. Taber, Columbus, O.; Robert D. Carey, Careyhurst, Wyo.; Chairman: O. E. Bradford, President of American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Fred H. Bixby, Long Beach, Calif. Left to Right, Standing: W. M. Jardine, Kansas; Ralph P. Merritt, Fresno, Calif.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN WATER RAIDERS BY LOS ANGELES

Aqueduct Must Be Restored
to City's Possession at "No
Matter What Cost"

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—Residents of Owens River Valley were notified in a telegram sent by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to the Bishop Chamber of Commerce last night that representatives of Los Angeles would not discuss settlement of the water rights controversy which last Sunday culminated in seizure of the Alabama waste gates of the Los Angeles aqueduct until the people of the valley withdraw from their attempt to shut off Los Angeles' water supply.

The Chamber of Commerce telegram expressed virtually word for word the sentiments of a score of other civic organizations, including the Los Angeles Clearing House Association, which met to discuss the aqueduct situation and adopted resolutions agreeing that the city must not accept any invitation to parley with the raiders until they move off the city's aqueduct.

Meanwhile the Los Angeles board of public service commissioners ordered its special counsel, W. B. Matthews, to "get the aqueduct back in the city's possession at no matter what cost."

Farm Board's Study to Be Nation's Most Exhaustive

"No Limit" Is Edict—Timber Conservation and
Water Power Included in Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Agricultural Commission appointed by President Coolidge will make what is probably the most exhaustive study of agricultural problems that has been made in recent years. Not only pressing problems such as stabilization of the cattle industry and improvement of farm financing facilities, but such allied subjects as water-power development and timber conservation, where they touch the interests of American agriculture, will be investigated. It is announced by Robert D. Carey, chairman of the commission.

The commission soon will have in

hand reports which have been requested from various Government bureaus and officials. Although some phases of the investigation will be completed in time for submission to Congress during the short session, there is little likelihood that the complete investigation will be finished by the time Congress adjourns in March, Mr. Carey said.

The President has not limited the commission. The scope and direction of the investigation will be determined largely upon the basis of the reports which the commission is now awaiting.

The depressed condition of the cattle industry, Mr. Carey said, is one

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To Egypt and India by Airship in 1927

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 19.—DETAILS of the second of the two 5,000,000-cubic feet airships which will be built by the Government were announced yesterday by Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister. The dimensions follow closely those of Commander Burrey's design. All the metal work will be of stainless steel instead of duralumin.

Seven engines burning crude oil will take 100 passengers to Egypt and India in 1927. The Air Minister's aim is to provide eventually an Empire service, attaining that end with the motto, "Slow but sure."

WAY OPENED FOR CALL TO LIMIT ARMS

Coolidge Chance Seen in
"Scrapping" of Geneva
Protocol by England

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS
ARE WIDELY KNOWN

Washington Interprets the
Move as an Invitation to
President to "Go Ahead"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The action of the new British Government in "scrapping" the Geneva protocol on armaments, by practically refusing ratification leaves the way clear for President Coolidge to summon a conference to consider further plans for the limitation of armaments, in the opinion of certain Washington observers. They add that the President has publicly announced his willingness to do this on several occasions.

When the President first indicated his intention of calling such a conference, he made the time contingent upon acceptance of the Dawes plan. The London Conference has since agreed to the armament reparations plan developed by the Dawes committee. Meanwhile, however, the League of Nations had sanctioned a world conference to consider a comprehensive world plan for dealing with the armament question, and Ramsey MacDonald, then British Premier, let it be known that Great Britain favored holding in Europe a conference that was to deal with the armament question.

An Open Invitation

Whether the United States will join in such a conference has at no time been definitely announced, although the Administration was careful to say that any effective move looking toward the regulation and limitation of world armaments would have the sympathy of the United States.

The news cable from London that the British Government has withdrawn its support of the League plan leaves nothing in view but the tentative offer of President Coolidge, it is explained here, and is interpreted as an indication of a strong position, into effect. The move is interpreted as an invitation to President Coolidge to do what he had expressed a willingness to undertake.

Moreover, the move is a concession to the British dominions. It will afford a delay, giving time for an investigation of the question of security to the Empire as it relates to its component parts. It is expected that the Japanese offer of naval armaments will be aimed at immigration points on which they are keenly susceptible. In effect the whole aspect is changed.

An American View

Meanwhile, hearings before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on naval appropriations indicate that when Congress convenes there will be a vigorous demand for an American navy second to none. Failure of Congress to provide adequately since the last session has been a constant reminder to the President that the navy trailing along at the tail of the procession of great nations, it is charged.

Support for an expanded navy will be found in both parties in Congress and in the public mind. The development of the British and Japanese navies while the American has been standing still. If there is to be another international conference, there is a reason for going into it in a strong position, with a clear conscience, and the argument of those who want Congressional support for a stronger, better navy.

Great Britain Desires
to Consult Dominions
Over Geneva Protocol

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British Government's present request that the Geneva arbitration protocol from the agenda of the Rome meeting of the League of Nations Council next month. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, is being taken in both quarters here to mean that the British have scrapped the protocol. Whether the Government intends to do in the future, the Monitor representative is in a position to assert that it has not made anything so drastic yet and will not indeed take any decision, favorable or unfavorable, until after consultation with the overseas dominions.

Such consultation is physically impossible before the time fixed for the Rome meeting. Hence the British Government's present request. When the protocol comes up for discussion, Viscount Cecil's presence in the British Cabinet, as a member of the League of Nations, is a sympathetic treatment. Although few, if any members of Stanley Baldwin's administration are ready to adopt the protocol as it stands, it is understood that many cabinet members feel that the protocol at least serves as the jumping-off ground for a future agreement.

The possible line of action therefore by the British Empire, according to one of the British touch with the League of Nations, is to ratify the protocol subject to certain reservations, and thus enable the League's disarmament conference to be held at once. The British touch with the League of Nations, is to ratify the protocol subject to certain reservations, and thus enable the League's disarmament conference to be held at once.

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TIMBER CONSERVATION PLEA BROADCAST BY PRESIDENT TO SAVE NATION'S FORESTS

Wood Waste Figures Amaze Officials—Relief for Pulp-
wood Users, However, Seen in Possible Utiliza-
tion of Southern Hard Woods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A timber shortage in the United States is no longer a prospect, but a fact. With this warning, delivered at the opening session of the National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, 356 delegates, representing every branch of timber utilization and allied industries, began their efforts to map out a program for a national policy which will supplement the MacNary-Clark law in putting a stop to wasteful destruction of timber resources. A permanent organization will be formed by the conference, which what it can to reduce this waste. Industry must co-operate, and leaders of industry pledged themselves to meet the President's challenge to the country to save its forest resources.

Education Is Needed

The effectiveness of the conference, declared Howard M. Gore, acting Secretary of Agriculture, lies in its insuring "organized industrial effort." "We believe that the time is ripe for the industries to undertake a broad program for education and training among their operatives and executives as a means of assuring future raw materials and of perpetuating the forest industries and vast economic interests dependent upon them," he said.

William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, declared that about 6,000,000,000 cubic feet of timber is wasted every year through inefficient utilization, amount equal to the annual production of the forest lands.

"A joint effort should be directed to extend research in the utilization of timber on a much larger scale in order that we may continue to perfect the better methods and more economical processes," he said. "We should so organize that every promising research project carried through the laboratory stage can promptly be given a commercial test under operating conditions, and we should provide for educational work in a large way to reach across among the manufacturers, distributors, and consumers, the results that have been proven in the laboratory."

Newspaper Situation

The problem of the increasing shortage in pulpwood and newsprint will be considered. Recent investigations at the Forest Products Laboratory forecast large scale production of newsprint paper in the hardwood sections of the south.

Carlisle P. Winslow, director of the laboratory, asserts that if the new process of utilizing southern hardwoods for woodpulp proves com-

mercially feasible, it will spread the burden of the newsprint supply over a large number of new forest regions, and will give the pulpwood forests a chance to recover from the heavy drain put upon them in recent years.

"After two years of experimentation," said Mr. Winslow, "we have been able to utilize these woods by a new chemical process giving a yield of paper equivalent to 50 per cent of the weight of the wood. This is as high a yield as is obtained in the usual processes of making newsprint, which are adaptable only to spruce and a very few other soft woods."

"There are now in the south large stands of second growth hard woods not now used to any great extent as lumber or for other purposes. The species have a fairly rapid growth, so that a continuous supply is promised the pulp mills which establish themselves in the new region."

"Diminish Waste, Increase Supply" Is Mr. Coolidge's
Advice in Timber Saving

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—President Coolidge asked for a specific program of timber conservation, opening the national conference on utilization of forest products here.

The Nation faces timber exhaustion, the President warned, and the situation must be met, he insisted.

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Tax Publicity Cases Ordered

Right of Press to Publish
Returns to Be Determined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—An indictment against one of the newspapers which published lists of income tax payments, disregarding the warning of the Department of Justice that they did so "at their own peril" will be filed in one or two days, it was indicated yesterday by Harlan P. Stone, Attorney-General.

Mr. Stone also announced that six or seven other newspapers would be brought in the near future in some of the large cities. Announcement of the newspapers against whom indictments are pending will be made in the different districts after the grand juries have brought the indictments, and not at Washington, it was stated.

It is believed that the cases will be carried to the Supreme Court with little delay. Mr. Stone said that the loss motions for demurrers are filed, a case could be taken to the Supreme Court very speedily. The possibility of appeal on a number of papers of the income tax publicity indictments against a number of papers, it was indicated.

PROTECTING WINTER SHIPPING

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence). Canadian naval vessels of the Pacific will maintain a constant patrol of the west coast of Vancouver Island during the winter to aid shipping caught in midwinter fogs and prevent it going ashore.

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WORLD PROHIBITION DRIVE TO AID NATIONS VOTED AT W. C. T. U. GOLDEN JUBILEE

Co-operation With Dry Crusaders in Other Countries, Not
Forcing of American Policy, Emphasized—Educa-
tion of Youth for Citizenship Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Recognizing world-wide prohibition as essential to complete enforcement in the United States, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Golden Jubilee here resolved to carry to all countries an educational program to assist local temperance workers.

To make it clear that this world prohibition movement will mean only giving help to citizens of foreign lands in their own campaigns for laws against drink, not putting over an American program in those countries, authority was given the resolutions committee to recast the resolution on world prohibition.

An intensive campaign of education to obtain ratification of the Child-Labor Amendment by state legislatures will be begun at once by temperance unions throughout the United States, as a result of another resolution endorsed by the convention.

This organization with its constituency of 500,000 women will make ratification before state legislatures in session this winter a part of its active program," Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost, national legislative representative of the W. C. T. U. at Washington, said in an interview when the resolution was adopted.

"Because of a somewhat general misunderstanding of the proposed amendment, a campaign of information will immediately be conducted. We will bring before the people the fact that the proposed amendment is merely a grant of power to the Congress to cope with a national problem."

Amendment's Purpose

"It is only because of the fact that the Supreme Court has twice declared legislation of this kind unconstitutional, that an amendment has become necessary. When ratified it will not prohibit anything, but merely enable Congress to make laws necessary."

"I do not think it likely that the Congress will regulate the labor of children up to the age of 18. It will probably legislate only up to 16 years, as it did before."

The W. C. T. U. was one of more than 20 women's organizations that worked for the amendment when it was proposed. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, director of the Child Welfare Department of the National W. C. T. U., will work jointly with Mrs. Yost in planning the campaign.

Other resolutions adopted were:

"Peace—War cannot be prevented while it is legal and sanctioned. We therefore pledge our support to the outlawry of war as the indispensable condition in attaining world peace."

World Court—Be it further resolved, That we pledge our support to the proposal of the President of the United States for participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Total Abstinence—In our first half-century, while the liquor traffic was entrenched in law, our leaders stressed total abstinence; now that

the liquor traffic has no legal standing we will emphasize the fact that the practice of total abstinence is the observance of law.

Law enforcement—We call to the attention of all public officials that their oath of office entails upon them the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as well as other laws and pledges them our support in all efforts to this end. We urge heavier penalties and more stringent enforcement of the most effective method of dealing with violations of the prohibition laws.

Youth and Citizenship

"Citizenship—Realizing the sacred duty of citizenship, and the necessity for its manifestation by all citizens during the entire year, we urge that the members of our organization continue to study the structure of government, the duties of citizens and their relation to law enforcement to the end that they may be very truth become part of the government."

Young people—Whereas, the reputation of the nation depends upon the youth of today we urge

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Soviet Leaders Assail Trotsky

War Minister Accused of
Distorting Facts

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Nov. 19.—Introducing the third volume of the "History of the Revolution" with a chapter entitled "Lessons of October," Leon Trotsky has raised a new storm of criticism in party circles, directed both against his character and himself. The executive committee of Communist Youth and various individuals have published press attacks accusing Mr. Trotsky of deliberately distorting the facts of the October revolution for the purpose of exalting his own rôle and minimizing the achievements of other leaders, especially Gregory Zinoviev and Leo Kamenev.

How far the attacks go may be judged from the resolution adopted by a meeting of the Moscow Communist Party committee and active workers of the Moscow organization, which Pravda has just published. The meeting condemns Mr. Trotsky's distorting of history, and requests the party's central committee to discuss the whole question at the next plenary session, and, first, adopt decisive and exhaustive measures to control the Pacific coast liquor condition.

At the same shipbuilding plant in Seattle where the Government is having its rum chasers built, large boats similar in type and more heavily powered are being built for persons said to be agents for Olmstead. With both programs the Government is alleged to be obtaining complete information as to the entire operation of the whole liquor system of which he is alleged to have been head, prohibition officers declare they will be able to control the Pacific coast liquor condition.

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LABOR BACKS BILL TO RAISE POSTAL WAGES

Federation Reaffirms Stand
in Resolution—Voices
Opposition to War

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 19 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor reaffirms its advocacy of wage increases for postal workers.

A resolution urging passage in the short session of Congress of the Postal Wage Bill, voted by President Coolidge in the last session, was unanimously approved by the convention.

"Every reason advanced heretofore by the postal employees for their pay increases applies today with equal force," the resolution said.

A proposal to authorize craft unions in the steel industry to relinquish jurisdiction over their members as a step toward organization of the industry in a single union, was rejected in a close debate.

More than a score of affiliated organizations joined in submitting to the convention a resolution pledging the support of organized labor to the citizens' military training camps.

"The American Federation of Labor stands opposed to war except in defense of our country, and believes that the safety of our country can be preserved only if its citizens are able to defend it, by force of arms, if necessary," the resolution said.

The resolution asked appointment by the executive council of the federation of three civilian aides at large and one for each state to assist the Secretary of War in recruiting candidates in the training camps.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is not a candidate for secretary of labor in the cabinet of President Coolidge, he said here today in commenting upon a resolution before the American Federation of Labor convention here, endorsing him for that post.

STANFORD MUSEUM
ADDS RARE PIECES

Aztec Pottery and Oriental
Relics in Collection

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence).—A new exhibition consisting of Aztec pottery, arrow heads, old needlework, and prayer boards, has been added to the Stanford Museum.

Three prayer boards from the interior of Asia which were obtained from Buddhist priests in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, are included in the new collection. These boards are hand-carved and said to be very old.

Arrow heads and small bits of pottery found at the Enchanted Mesa near Acocoma, N. M., by Dr. and Mrs. David Starr Jordan indicate that the mesa was one time inhabited. In addition there are also a few prayer sticks found in a niche of the cliffs at Acocoma.

Aztec images modeled from terra cotta and collected in the Oaxaca region of Mexico, several old Mexican coins, and some Oaxaca ware have been loaned the museum by Mrs. Benjamin Hake.

Three pieces of old needlework also are included: a hand-made Japanese handkerchief, one with a German head design, and a sample made in Ireland in 1816.

WOOLENS WOVEN
IN MEXICAN MILLS
WORTH \$5,000,000

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Value of woolen textiles and blankets manufactured in the Republic of Mexico this year will total approximately 10,000,000 pesos (\$5,000,000), according to figures tabulated in the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

There are 22 factories in the wool spinning and weaving industry, located in different states as follows: Federal District, 7; Durango, 2; Guanajuato, 7; Hidalgo, 7; Mexico, 2; Puebla, 3; San Luis Potosi, 1; Tlaxcala, 2. Their combined investment in machinery and buildings is \$2,217,188 pesos. Electric power re-

quired to move them is 3727 horsepower. Men, women and children employed are 5000. A total of 2800 tons of wool and cotton is the estimated consumption of raw materials for the year.

Imported wool figured about half of the total wool consumed this year in the factories, particularly those in the Federal District, Hidalgo, Mexico and San Luis Potosi. Mohair, angora and Himalaya hair is used by several of the weavers. Cotton, both clean and waste, is also woven into mixed fabrics.

INDIAN IRRIGATION
RATES ENHANCED

Punjab Agricultural Interests
Protest Against Burden

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most fruitful sources of revenue to governments in India, as well as one of the fairest taxes, in view of the benefits conferred, are the irrigation rates imposed by provincial governments.

When in the spring the All-India Legislative Assembly threw out the Central Government's budget, and the Government in consequence only certified taxes sufficient to make the budget balance, abandoning the remissions which it had been proposed to make to certain provinces, certain provincial governments which had been counting on these remissions were compelled to raise fresh taxes.

No province derives more benefit than the Punjab from irrigation, and the local administration last April therefore decided to raise about 8,000,000 rupees of fresh revenue.

The agricultural interests protested strongly against the whole burden being placed on themselves, and the Government have discussed their financial position with a committee of representatives of the interests concerned. Similarly, the Punjab administration considered the question of further urban taxation so as to spread the burden more equitably.

The scale of irrigation rates is therefore being reduced to produce approximately 2,500,000 rupees less, the reduction being made good by bills to increase the stamp duty upon transfer of urban immovable property and by taxation on motor vehicles. The proposed reduction of water rates is, however, conditional on the Punjab Legislative Council accepting the two bills.

The Government points out that reduced enhancement of the water rates would increase the total yield by only 17 per cent, which bears but a small proportion to the rise in the working expenses of the canals per acre irrigated. A simultaneous rise in the rate of the agricultural produce of the canals makes it equitable that those who benefit should pay in water rates a portion of the increased value of the water which gives them their crops.

MEXICAN GOVERNORS
WILL FETE OBREGON
ON HIS RETIREMENT

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence).—Governors of the 28 states, two territories, and Federal District will present President Alvaro Obregon, when he retires from office on Nov. 30, a superb album containing their good wishes and will decorate him with a gold medal, symbolical of his conquest of last winter's rebellion and the pacification of the country.

Each Governor will autograph in the album his testimonial to the public labors carried through by the retiring executive. The book will be bound in a Russia cover, with the calogram of General Obregon in gold, incrustured with diamonds. It will cost about 15,000 pesos. About 4000 pesos will be the cost of the medal.

An outdoor farewell dinner to General Obregon will be offered by the state executives in the home grounds of a suburban "hacienda," where upward of 1000 official guests will be entertained.

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GRECO-SERBIAN ALLIANCE ENDED

Relations Between the Two Countries Unaltered, However, It Is Said

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 19.—The Serbian denunciation of the Greco-Serbian alliance which, although decided on last Saturday, was kept secret until today, has produced a deep impression. The Foreign Ministry, in an explanatory note, says the denunciation was logical as the treaty of 1913 was the outcome of conditions which ceased to exist since both countries had been changed geographically and politically.

The Serbian Ambassador expressed the wish to substitute a new treaty for the old one, expressly adapted to the new conditions. The official statement adds that the relations of the two countries remain cordial.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the severance was provoked by a protocol lately signed between Christo Kallif and Nicholas Politis at Geneva, by which Greece recognized the existence of the Bulgarian minority in Macedonia, which is considered an open infringement of the existing alliance. Any prospective alliance, it is believed, will carry heavier terms for Greece.

Late subversive activities manifested by the Government to take precautionary measures. It is asked that Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia make known their regulations for combating communism.

Despite official contradictions, the Royalist press insists that a great quantity of war material has been ordered from France.

VICTORIA FORMS NEW MINISTRY

Consists of Six Nationalists and Six Agrarians

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 19.—As expected the new Ministry consists of six Agrarians and six Nationalists. The Independent Liberals refused the offer of one salaried portfolio, asking only a salary and one honorary. However, they promised to support the new Government. The new Cabinet follows:

Agrarians, John Allen, Premier and Minister of Water Supply; Alfred Downward, Minister of Lands and Immigration; M. W. J. Boncher, Minister of Agriculture and Markets; G. L. Goudie, Minister of Public Works and Mines; E. J. Mackrell, W. P. Crockett, honorary ministers. Nationalists, Sir Alexander Peacock, deputy leader, treasurer and Minister of Education and Labor; Dr. Sydney Argyle, chief secretary and Minister of Health; F. W. Eggleston, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Minister of Railways; H. P. Richardson, leader of the Ministry in the Legislative Assembly and Minister of Forests; J. McDonald and M. McGregor, honorary ministers.

The Agrarians elected their ministers by an exhaustive ballot. Sir Alexander Peacock chose the Nationalists.

The Ministry meets the House this afternoon and will request a fortnight's adjournment for the purpose of framing its policy.

ITALY APOLOGIZES TO SOVIET ENVOY

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 19.—While the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Jureneff, was calling to the Foreign Office to see Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, a young Fascist, seeing a small red flag on the car and probably unaware who the occupant was, seized the flag. The Fascist was immediately arrested.

Signor Mussolini expressed to M. Jureneff the regret of his Government for the insult to the flag of a friendly country. This is the second time that the flag of the Russian Embassy car has been seized by Fascists.

HERRIOT DEBT POLICY SAME AS M. POINCARÉ'S

PARIS, Nov. 19. (P.)—The French Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot's attitude on the war debts of France will be the same as that of Raymond Poincaré when he was Premier, if the question comes up at the finance minister's conference in December.

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DRASTIC MEANS TO CURB OPIUM USES PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

use is now permitted, the amount imported being reduced 10 per cent each year until all importations ceased. It was also suggested that the contracting parties take measures for the gradual suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and the use of prepared opium.

Effective Limitation

Under the program as outlined, the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts or derivatives would be effectively limited and regulated exclusively to medical and natural science purposes, and the Americans requested co-operation among the nations to that end. A rigid system of licenses also was suggested for this trade, with the keeping of books and records to assure proper checks. It was proposed that the contracting parties enact a law making it a penal offense to be in illegal possession of any of the substances to which the convention applied.

A central board was recommended to which the contracting parties would each year furnish estimates of their requirements for all purposes, the signatory countries undertaking to prohibit importation in excess of the quantities necessary in regard to raw opium, its production, distribution, importation and exportation of which the convention binds the adhering powers to control, the attitude of the United States, Mr. Porter said, is that it is a dangerous drug and that its use for other than strictly medicinal or scientific purposes is unlawful. The United States feels, he continued, that unrestricted production of raw opium or other such drugs inevitably results in a surplus above that required for medicinal and scientific uses, and that diversion of it to its derivatives—morphine, heroin and cocaine—into illicit channels of international traffic creates a problem of universal international concern.

Nations Ask Consideration

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Nov. 19.—Representatives of Persia, Japan, Greece, and Poland have asked for the consideration of a method by which the cultivators of opium in their respective countries might not be deprived of their livelihood by a stroke of the pen. It is understood that this point is also being raised by Serbia. The Japanese supported the Persian view that educational measures to check the demand were called for, which would result in the gradual suppression of the drug evil. Poland, however, sounded another note to the effect that the only legitimate requirements were medical and scientific, and that the Polish law of 1923 was based on that conception.

Opium Sellers to Be Lashed
VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19.—The flogging of women drug traffickers

meets with the approval of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, of Vancouver, who voted for a resolution in the Legislature to authorize the lash for convicted drug traffickers.

"We can't make the punishment too heavy for men, and women too, who



Keynote View Co.
GIOVANNI GIOLITTI
Veteran Statesman Comes Out Against Policy of Italian Government.

traffic in narcotic drugs," Mrs. Smith said. "If a woman breaks the law she should get the same punishment as a male lawbreaker." The motion authorizing the lash passed.

CAPE JOHANNESBURG DRIVE IN 33 HOURS

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence).—A record-breaking motor drive from Cape Town to Johannesburg, a distance of 971 miles, over some of the worst country in the world, was accomplished recently by H. P. Rose, a South African motorist, in 38 hours, 38 minutes. Mr. Rose was at the wheel for the whole of the time. Mr. Thorne, the mechanic observer of this record-breaking automobile, declared that he had been entirely confident all along that Mr. Rose would break all records. The car, he declared, was as good as when it left Cape Town—not even a nut or bolt out of place. It transpires that the actual driving time was only 33 hours. The first 24 hours' run of 630 miles established a record, as did also the Kimberley-to-Johannesburg and the Potchefstroom-to-Johannesburg runs.

BRITISH TO HAVE BRANCHES
MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—A considerable number of British manufacturers are planning to establish branch factories in Canada, so that they can sell their goods under the shelter of the Canadian tariff, according to P. W. Field, senior British Trade Commissioner to Canada, who has returned from a visit to the United Kingdom. Canadians now import \$15 worth of goods per capita per annum from the United Kingdom, compared with \$56 from the United States and \$85 from all countries.

GIOLITTI FRANK IN DENOUNCING FASCIST POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

sanctioned by statute, had been suppressed. Italy had passed through moments more difficult than the present one.

It was sufficient to recall the situation in Italy after many defeats during the wars for independence, and King Humbert's assassination. No former government ever thought to suppress the freedom of the press.

Further great concern was felt in the Liberal Party over the Premier's decision to modify the Constitution. After the general elections it was hoped that absolute internal peace would follow. Unfortunately that has not happened.

Addressing the Premier, Signor Giolitti concluded with these words: "For the sake of Italy's prestige do not treat people as if they were unworthy of that liberty they had hitherto enjoyed."

Winding up the debate, the Premier made a statement on his foreign policy, outlining the Government's record for the past two years. All the world, Italy particularly, needed a long period of peace. Referring to the arbitration treaty with Switzerland, the Premier emphasized its importance, saying it was essential to the integrity of the Swiss republic that it should be maintained as a bulwark against the giant of Germany which was already stretching itself, as evidenced by the new budget, which has a surplus of 3,000,000,000 gold marks.

Dealing with the Geneva protocol, Signor Mussolini declared that Italy will consider most carefully the whole matter before affixing its signature. He announced that Italy did not favor Germany's admission to the League. To the question of whether the European situation was stable, Signor Mussolini said the republican tendency of nations was obviously for peace. There are many problems, however, which have not yet been solved by the peace treaties, while others owe their origin to the same treaties. The weight of these manifold problems lay upon Europe and it was, therefore, necessary that Italy be circumspect and prepared.

The Senate has reassembled, but the sitting is only formal. There is to be a debate in the upper house on the policy of the Government, and it is anticipated that Signor Mussolini will find no difficulty in recruiting a large majority. This, however, will be somewhat reduced on account of Signor Giolitti's changed attitude, as there are many trusted followers who will not hesitate to follow the line of policy traced by the former leader of the lower house.

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RACING CAR TO SPEED 180 MILES PER HOUR

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Prof. A. M. Low informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that his firm, the Low Engineering Company, is about to build a 600-horsepower racing motorcar equipped with a Napier Lion 12-cylinder aero engine adapted to car work. It will be geared, first speed, 45 miles an hour; second, 120 miles; third, 148 miles, while top speed of 180 miles is aimed at and even higher is hoped for. The car is expected to be ready by next spring to go for the world's record.

PEACHES SOLD BY BARREL
LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 19 (Special).—Large quantities of peaches diverted from the regular canner market are being put up in Niagara County in barrels with sugar for sale to bakers. The fruit is stored, packed by a strong caustic solution, preserved in about one-fourth of their weight in sugar and sold by the barrel. One Lockport plant has been putting up about 10,000 pounds a day, using edible fruit, chiefly "seconds," that in ordinary seasons would go to waste.

Farm Board's Study to Be Nation's Most Exhaustive

(Continued from Page 1)

of the most urgent problems demanding immediate attention, and the hope is that remedial measures can be drawn up and submitted for consideration of Congress in December. Cutmen are "in the depths" of depression, according to Mr. Carey, who is closely acquainted with the situation, and bankruptcy is threatening many of them unless something is done to alleviate the situation. It is possible that emergency measures will be suggested until a more permanent policy of financing can be devised by Congress.

Mr. Carey indicated that the work of the commission may include a study of the forest conservation problem, inasmuch as this touches the agricultural situation; utilization of waste lands and the general subject of conservation.

The following subjects, according to a statement by the commission at the conclusion of yesterday's meeting, will come within the scope of the investigation:

The government structure of finance as it relates to agriculture. This will include the operations of the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Reserve Board and the War Finance Corporation, and may have a marked effect on the course of future legislation on farm financing. Co-operative marketing with special attention to the present laws bearing on the subject and pending regulatory legislation.

All phases of the tariff with special attention to the effect of the present law on agriculture and the basis for the rates on agricultural products. The whole structure of transportation as it affects agriculture, including highways, water transportation and the general subject of freight rates.

The work of the reclamation service in development of agriculture. Powers of the Federal Government in agricultural quarantine regulations.

Foreign competition of American agricultural products, and study of comparative production costs here and abroad in reference to the main export crops.

Standardization of agricultural products, federal aid to agricultural education and research, and regulatory legislation.

ROME PREPARING FOR LEAGUE SESSION

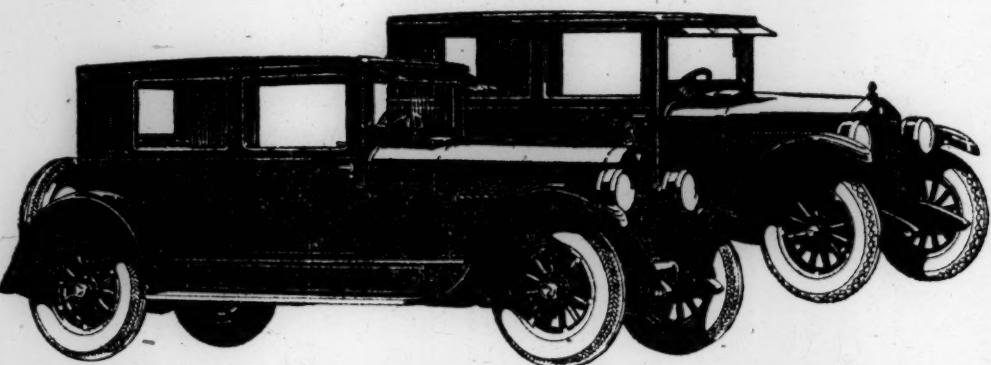
By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 19.—Preparatory work for the session of the Council of the League of Nations meeting in Rome on Dec. 8 is proceeding actively. The Council will hold its meetings in the throne room of the sumptuous palace of Prince Doria Pamphili.

The Brazilian delegate Afranio de Melo Franco, will preside at the Council, the other chief delegates being Antonio Salandra, Italy; Aristide Briand, France; Paul Hymans, Belgium, and Hjalmar Branting, Sweden. The British delegate has not yet been appointed. It is expected the meeting will last for a fortnight.

MACDONALD MAY VISIT SOUTH AMERICA

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Premier, is to take a six weeks' holiday abroad and may visit South America before taking up the parliamentary Opposition leadership, in which connection the Labor Party will meet on Dec. 3 to re-elect him.



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Only Blunders Can Bring Next War, Insists Hudson

Peace Terms Indicate Causes of Strife Overlooked—Dr. Eliot Urges Spiritual Teaching

"The next war, if it comes, will be a clear blunder, the result of a blunder. Men will stumble into it, though of course, as in the past, all sorts of apocryphal reasons will be invented to explain the hazard on which it trips."

This was the statement of Manly O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard, who was one of three speakers at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, last night in the Harvard symposium on "The Next War." Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, presided. Dr. Norris F. Hall, professor of chemistry and formerly captain in the chemical warfare service, spoke on "Chemical War," and Prof. Zachariah Chaffee Jr., of the law school, spoke on "Conscription and Thought in War." The New Lecture Hall, seating about 1000 persons, was packed.

Professor Hudson, the last speaker, emphasized the element of chance in wars, which makes the professed causes of a conflict at the beginning figure but little in the terms of peace. In the War of 1812, fought ostensibly, he said, to prevent impressment of American sailors by the British, the real cause was the desire to get the British out of the West Indies. In the World War the "14 points" which Woodrow Wilson declared the United States was fighting for were never accepted, even during hostilities, by a party in the Senate, and were disregarded in the eventual terms of peace.

"Haphazard War," Professor Hudson drew from these facts the implication that wars are wholly haphazard in their accomplishments. Since the objects for which nations go to war are seldom achieved, he implied that the arguments for war as a means of securing moral improvements are invalid.

Professor Hudson declared that "the next war is by no means inevitable. It is no longer a tolerable thesis, that wars will happen at intervals, regardless of what men may do. If the next war comes, it is not going to come in spite of men's efforts, it is going to come because of them. It is not going to be a divine dispensation, it is going to be a human product. It will not be sent by God to cleanse men's souls. It will not even be planned by man to relieve the world of any surplus population."

It lies with this generation, Professor Hudson said to decide whether there will or will not be future war, and whether the international machinery at Geneva, will be successful. The League of Nations, he pointed out, is already seeking to reduce armaments.

Dr. Eliot stepped to the front at the conclusion of Professor Hudson's talk and said: "What the world wants is not so much the reduction of armies as the destruction of militarism, or the existence in any country of a large profession of group of men whose sole support is fighting and the preparation for fighting." After mentioning Switzerland's example in minimizing armies, Dr. Eliot added:

"That seems to me to be what the League of Nations should direct itself toward advancing in the world—the example of Switzerland in destroying militarism."

Spiritual Teaching Urged Dr. Eliot concluded by urging as a fundamental method of preventing war the cultivation of public opinion "by the effective teaching of things spiritual and religious and particularly the teaching of a strong belief and hope for unity of views in the world about religion and things spiritual."

Dr. Hall, who spoke first in the symposium, gave a picture of the chemical war of the future, fought with airplanes and tanks, and gas as a major weapon. Great cities will be the targets of attack, and land warfare will be made like sea warfare with the introduction of fleet tank maneuvers. Only nations with great chemical industries can hope to engage in a major war of the future, he said. In commenting on this point at the conclusion of Dr. Hall's talk, Dr. Eliot pointed out that the progress of natural science has at least accomplished this—that small and weak nations without chemical facilities can now come on the discredited as military powers. However, the small nations look at

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the St. Lawrence, 100,000 passengers from overseas have disembarked at Quebec or Montreal, a decline in passenger figures over recent years. Of these passengers 13,000 were en route to the United States.

All transatlantic steamship companies are now only carrying about 210,000 passengers per year, as compared with 1,250,000 before the United States restricted immigration, according to a local shipping man. Canadian companies are planning numerous student tours to Europe, at third-class rates, for next year.

TOIL BAN DEFEAT HELD MENACE TO STATE LAWS
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Supporters of the Child Labor Amendment in New York State are undaunted by the negative vote in the Massachusetts referendum, declared Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, in officially announcing the organization of the state committee, which represents more than 30 organizations, Massachusetts. Mrs. Andrews said, voted with a misunderstanding of the scope and purpose of the amendment. "We are determined," she added, "that this shall not occur in New York."

"If we want freedom of discussion we must insist on it now while there is no war. Those of us who value free public opinion must bend our energies to the effort that there shall be no next war."

PACKAGES FOR RUSSIA ESPECIALLY MARKED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Many parcels post packages sent from the United States for delivery in Soviet Russia remain undeliverable in that country, says Edward M. Morgan, postmaster, because the addressees have been called upon to pay heavy charges for storage, customs, etc., which they have declined to pay or were unable to pay.

"In view of the near approach of Christmas," says Mr. Morgan, "when many people are probably considering the sending of parcels through the mails to Russia, this office would urge its patrons not to mail parcels for delivery in that country which are likely to become undeliverable on account of refusal by the addressee, resulting in subsequent loss of postage to the sender."

Parcel post packages to Russia are required to be marked showing the disposition to be made thereof in case delivery cannot be effected as originally addressed, and that for parcels returned to the mailer from Russia all charges accrued thereon are to be met by the sender.

HERRICK TO STAY TO SEE TASK THROUGH

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 19.—The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, upon returning to Paris, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor he had no intention of resigning. Problems of world importance remain to be solved and Mr. Herrick wishes to see them through. He will, unless something unexpected intervenes, stay to continue his task.

His persistent statements regarding his future have been set at rest.

100,000 PASSENGERS ARRIVE IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Since the opening of the present season of navigation on the St. Lawrence, Dr. Eliot added:

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Frank H. Abbey, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dummer, Los Angeles, Calif.; L. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rose K. Hader, Lakewood, Ohio; Nellie M. Hinton, Connersville, Ind.; Mrs. T. J. Hinton, New York City; Hester E. White, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Etta M. Helfer, San Francisco, Calif.; W. H. Helfer, San Francisco, Calif.

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PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A document, said to be the Charter of Pennsylvania, given to the people by William Penn in 1682, brought \$21,500 at an auction of the collection of autographs and rare volumes of the late George C. Thomas, for many years a partner in Drexel & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co. Gabriel Wells of New York was the purchaser.

A gold pen, purported to have been used by Abraham Lincoln in signing the Emancipation Proclamation, was sold to a local dealer for \$1000. Before it was placed on sale the auctioneer read a telegram from Worthington C. Ford, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, declaring the pen a "fake." The auctioneer, however, said the records showed the claims for the pen were "just as good as those of the Massachusetts society."

More than \$100,000 was realized from the sale today. Collectors and dealers from many sections of the United States attended. The sale will continue tomorrow.

A signature of Button Gwinnett, signer of the Declaration of Independence for Georgia, was purchased by a local dealer for \$4000. It is said to be one of the rarest autographs in American history. The same dealer paid \$10,000 for Abraham Lincoln's letter to General Hooker, placing him in command of the Army of the Potomac.

TAXICAB BOND DODGERS LOSE LICENSE PLATES

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—There are 5550 taxicabs operating illegally in this city because the state motor vehicle department has canceled the license plate of these vehicles for failure to file a bond. That charge was made in testimony given at a hearing here by the state legislative committee at City Hall, William H. First, counsel for the Motor Vehicle Bonding Companies, denounced as baseless the charges which had been made before the committee that a monopoly existed in the taxicab bonding business.

Mr. First, deputy commissioner of the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles, charged that one of every four taxicab drivers is violating the bond law. Because of prevailing practices, Mr. Sanders declared drivers are able to procure windshield stickers indicating that they are bonded, whereas bonds may not actually be filed with the State Tax Department, of which the bureau is a part, to protect the public.

INDIANS TO BE SAVED
QUEBEC, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Senator Menier of France, in association with a number of philanthropists, has been working on plans to save the remnants of the Indian tribes on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and the Labrador from extinction. A goodly number of Indian families will be settled on the island of Anticosti, owned by the French chocolate magnate.

BELGIUM LEAVES ANTWERP
By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, Nov. 19.—The steamship Belgenland of the Red Star Line has left Antwerp for New York with a cargo and 400 passengers, among whom is Baron Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to Washington. The Belgenland, after calling at New York, will start on a world cruise with 425 passengers.

McGILL EXTENSION COURSE
MONTREAL, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Two new extension courses are to be added to those already arranged for by McGill University. One will endeavor to deal with current events of national and international importance, achievements in natural science and medicine, new books, plays and significant poetry and moving pictures. The other will provide instruction for junior bankers, on psychology and negotiable instruments.

Rome—A Royal decree issued today assigns 1,000,000 lire for expenses in connection with founding an international institute for the codification of private law in Rome, as projected by the League of Nations.

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General Banking
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Charter Granted by William Penn Sold in Philadelphia for \$21,500

Document Is Believed Original Given Pennsylvania—Gold Pen "Which Freed Slaves" Brings \$1000

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CANADA HOLDS KEY POSITION IN EMPIRE, ENVOY BELIEVES

Complete Liberty to Each Dominion With Program of Co-operation Between Them and the Empire Is Needed Policy, Says Sir Esme Howard

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Complete liberty to each individual dominion as to its development, with co-operation among them all and the Empire in matters of world-wide policy, is the only policy through which the British Empire will be able to continue to "hold together," and exert its influence in the world, Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, declared in an address before the Canadian Club here.

Canada especially, he said, by reason of its position as an American neighbor, will have an exceptional position and play an exceptionally important part in the future development of the British Empire.

"It will be for her," he added, "to interpret to the rest of us the feelings and the attitude of this great American republic with whom we not only desire but intend to live in the most cordial friendship and in peace in the future."

Wherever the Union Jack flies there is generally that amount of liberty which is compatible with order, that amount of justice which inspires confidence in government, that amount of fair play in government which is the spirit of a real democracy and that amount of common sense which prevents enthusiastic, though perhaps perfectly honest and single-minded persons, from playing ducks and drakes with the existing order of things.

"Now it seems to me that much of this power for good will be lost to the world—and everyone knows it is needed now—if the component parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations elect to go their ways separately. That they would have so elected long ago if the old mother country had attempted to maintain any sort of direct control over their destinies is evident."

In the "constitutional evolution" of the British Empire, the Ambassador said, "Canada has from the first set the pace," developing from a colony to an autonomous self-responsible for its own internal affairs, its defenses

CANADIAN CABINET DECIDES TO REFORM DOMINION SENATE

Legislation to Be Initiated to Curtail Powers of Upper House

OTTAWA, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Criticism of the Canadian Senate, as at present constituted, has culminated at last in a definite promise by the Government to initiate legislation at the forthcoming session of Parliament with a view to bringing the Upper House into greater accord with the spirit of representative and popular government.

On July 15, a few minutes before prorogation, the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, made the following significant statement:

"This year we have instances of bills that have passed this House in three separate sessions of Parliament, which have been rejected each time by the second chamber. I think we owe it to the people of our country to see to the supremacy of Parliament in the election of the chamber with respect to laws demanded by the electorate. I desire to assure the House that when Parliament re-assembles steps will be taken by the Government to obtain, if possible, means whereby bills may be enacted by and with the advice and consent of the House of Commons under conditions similar in principle to those which have been sanctioned for the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

Although similar threats have been made in the past, starting with David Mills in 1874, who moved an amendment to the constitution of the Senate, they never crystallized into action. That was mainly due to the fact that the Canadian constitution does not provide any machinery whereby it can be amended, either by a plebiscite or by Parliament. The British North America Act, which came into force at the time of confederation, is as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Imperial Parliament alone has the power to change it, and hence it could be expected to exercise its authority it would need to obtain the consent of all the provinces and the approval of both houses of parliament. Up to the present the Senate has shown no disposition to assist in its own reformation.

The Senate was not intended solely as a check on over-hasty or partisan action by the lower house, but also as a special guardian of provincial rights. As originally constituted, it consisted of 72 members, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, and 24 from the Maritime provinces. Since then Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have each been given six representatives, bringing the total up to 96. These are appointed for life, by the Crown, on recommendation of the federal government, and are completely independent of public opinion. Originally intended to "protect the weaker parties to the contract against combinations of majorities," in practice it has had just the opposite effect, allowing Ontario and Quebec to dominate the other provinces and guiding the west in particular into a state of bitterness and unrest.

As a solution Mr. King has proposed an amendment to the British North America Act modeled on the British Parliament Act of 1911, which was designed to curtail the power of the House of Lords. However, the present objection to the Senate is not so much the power of the veto which it possesses as its lack of any real sense of responsibility for its actions. The Middle West is clamoring for far more radical measures, even to the abolition of the present Senate and establishment of an elective body with equal provincial representation and a fixed tenure of years. It is pointed out that a reduction in membership from 96 to 54 would increase the efficiency of the body and effect a saving of \$165,000 per annum in sessional indemnities.

T. A. Patrick, of Saskatchewan, asks, "What reasonable objection can there be to the application of that principal of federal senate representation which has served well in the United States for 138 years; is serving well in our sister federations of South Africa and Australia; and has been adopted in every federation except Canada and Germany?" Such objection is being noticeably swept aside as a result of Mr. King's political tour of the west and his plea for an upper chamber that will strengthen rather than retard the Canadian system of government.

UNREASONABLE FREIGHT RATES.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Freight rates on citrus and deciduous fruits, cantaloupes and melons, dried fruit, coffee, canned goods and preserves, and fresh or green vegetables from California to Virginia, Minn., today were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unreasonable and prejudicial to Virginia.

British Columbia Legislature to Debate Resolution on Same Subject

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canada's growing hostility to the Canadian Senate and its present sweeping powers has crystallized here in a proposal, now before the British Columbia Legislature, which, if brought into effect, would remove the Senate's right to veto laws passed twice by the House of Commons, thus making the House supreme. A resolution urging this reform has been introduced in the provincial Assembly by Capt. Ian Mackenzie, Liberal member for Vancouver, as a counter move to the action of the Senate in turning down legislation framed to aid returned soldiers, and passed by the House. Captain Mackenzie's motion, however, is designed to open up the whole question of Senate reform and put on record this Province's demand that the elected representatives of the people shall have the power of final decision on all public questions. Captain Mackenzie, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"I have confined my resolution to returned soldier legislation because I am familiar with that subject, but I invite other members interested in other questions in which the Senate has interfered with the wishes of the people to bring those questions forward and add them to my motion. My proposal, in brief, is that the British North America Act, Canada's Constitution, be altered so that when the House of Commons has passed a law twice the Senate's power of veto will end. To accomplish this reform, of course, we must appeal to the Imperial Parliament and I propose that this appeal be made immediately."

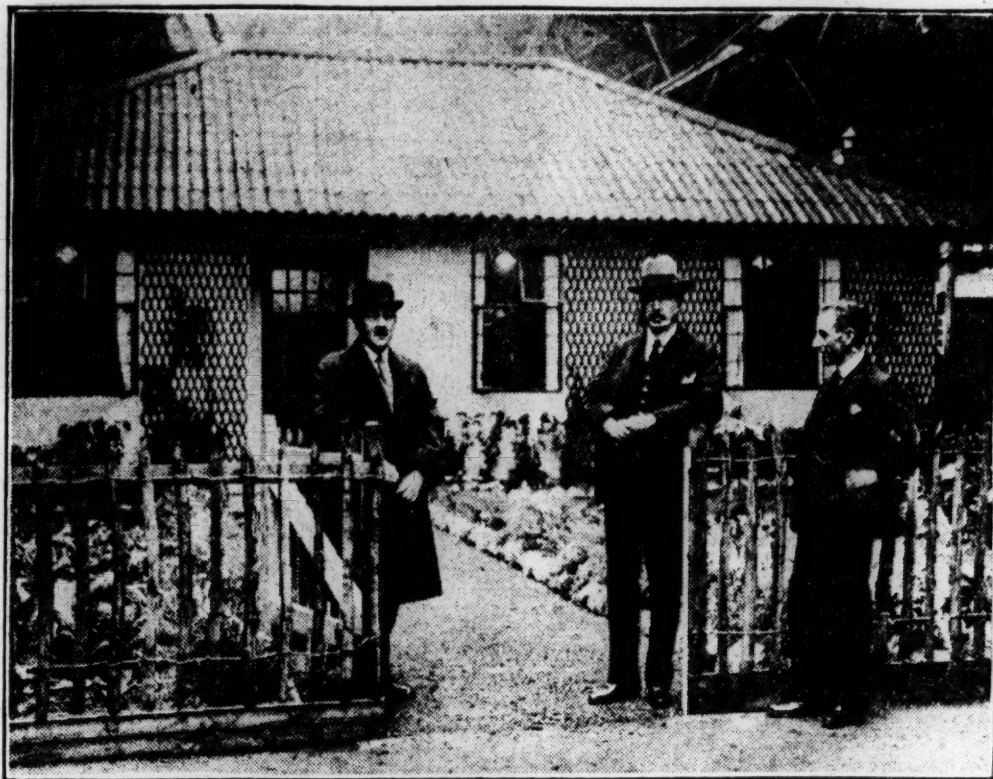
The Senate's present power to veto laws passed by the House of Commons is intolerable and not in harmony with the spirit of the times. After all, we only ask that our country be put on the same basis as Great Britain where, a few years ago, the powers of the House of Lords were curtailed in order that the elected House of Commons might be supreme. We ask, indeed, precisely the same reforms as those effected in Britain—that the Senate's powers, like those of the House of Lords, be reduced so that it cannot reject a House of Commons decision more than twice. In other words, we are urging that our Upper House be put on the same basis as the Upper House of the old country—surely a reasonable proposal. Why the Canadian Senate should have absolute powers, overshadowing the powers of the House of Commons, when the House of Lords acts merely as a safeguard and not as a barrier to legislation, I fail to see.

Captain Mackenzie added that he anticipated that other members of the provincial Legislature would cooperate with him in amending his Senate resolution so as to broaden it out and provide a general scheme of Senate reform. He said that he did not expect to find any serious opposition to his proposal, as British Columbians generally, he declared, have reasons to be anxious for a reduction in the Senate's present powers. His resolution, he stated, would be pressed for passage within the next few days.

The move for Senate reform in the Legislature here follows a long series of incidents in which the interests of this Province have clashed with the decisions of the Senate. The Senate's action in rejecting House of Commons appropriations for extensions of the Canadian National Railway in British Columbia has caused particular concern to the Province. These appropriations were finally approved this year after a vigorous agitation by British Columbia interests.

The Senate, too, is blamed by the provincial authorities for much of the present widespread violation of government control liquor laws because it rejected a proposal by which the provincial government would have been given the sole right to import liquor. A law conferring this right on the provincial government was passed by the House of Commons and then rejected by the Senate so that the right of private individuals to import liquor has continued. This, the provincial authorities hold, makes it impossible to enforce the liquor laws here effectively. One of the chief complaints against the Senate in the west is the fact that it is political in character and yet not subject to the public control under which the elected House of Commons must work. The present Senate, dominated by the conservative senators appointed for

Latest Development in Dwelling Houses



Structure Built From Designs of Duke of Atholl (In Center) and Exhibited at Glasgow Domestic Welfare Exhibition.

SCOTS DESIGN STEEL HOUSES

Duke of Atholl and Lord Weir Elaborate Two Types of Metal Dwelling

GLASGOW, Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—In the west of Scotland two types of steel houses have been designed, one by Lord Weir and the other by the Duke of Atholl. The latter of these, an attractive little bungalow, constructed from the duke's design by Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., the famous Glasgow steel manufacturers, shipbuilders, and engineers, has just been exhibited at the Domestic Welfare Exhibition, recently held in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow.

The interest awakened has been evidenced in the long queues of visitors daily and the large number of housing authorities who have inquired into the practicalities of this type of house.

The model exhibited was a four-room bungalow, containing living-room, three bedrooms, bathroom, scullery-washhouse, larder, coal store and ample cupboard accommodation. The framework was of steel girders, the outer walls of heavy steel plates (three-sixteenths of an inch thick), and the inner walls of asbestos cement building sheets with an air space between, such as would maintain equable temperatures in the rooms in any climate.

The house is considered to be practically damp, fire, and vermin proof, and the steel, being treated with a special composition on the inner side, will not be subject to condensation. The ceilings were of Gwynn's Delicious Candies.

NEW IRISH-CANADIAN PACT.—OTTAWA, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—A second postal treaty with the Irish Free State has been concluded by the Postmaster-General, Charles Murphy. The first, which came into force on Jan. 1 last, provided for a direct exchange of money orders between the two countries, with important advantages to Canada. The second provides for a direct exchange of parcels, both ordinary and insured, whereby there will be a marked reduction in charges. The first dispatch will be forwarded by the Carmanla on Dec. 14.

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SALE OF RICHEST MOST EXCLUSIVE EVENING GOWNS. That Were Formerly Half-Price Here \$69 to \$139. \$39 \$49 \$59. Announcing the Arrival of 350 No-Two-Alike Samples in All-Occasion Frocks, "Ensemble" Suits, Coats & Evening Wraps. Half-Price \$29 to \$189. MAXON MODEL GOWNS 11 East 36th Street, New York.

James S. Coward, 270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.). "Shoes of Quality Since 1866". Store hours: 8:30 to 5:30.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS BIG FUTURE

Lord Burnham Astonished at Vast Potentialities of Country

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—The tour of the British Empire delegates, from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain, ended recently. The British delegates, faced with an immediate general election, had to sail without, as one delegate said, "seeing any gold or diamonds in South Africa."

The other delegates, however, were more fortunate and visited the mines in Johannesburg and Kimberley. Altogether they have had a six-weeks' tour of the Union and Rhodesia, and the four have undoubtedly impressed them.

Lord Burnham, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, and one of the delegates, when interviewed, said: "I am deeply astonished at the potentialities of South Africa. I already knew something about them myself because this is my third visit, although it is 40 years since I was here last. I think the visit will have a profound effect in other overseas dominions, because I do not think South Africa has been properly understood in those dominions. I do not think they have properly appreciated the great resources of South Africa, and I think the difficulties that the people in the union have to labor under have been exaggerated."

The South Africa of today is an utterly different thing to what it was years ago, and I want to say this now that, although I am not one of those who say that racialism no longer exists as an issue today, I find a very different complexion on things in this respect. I find a new spirit among the greater part of the people in favor of tranquility and co-operation which was absent when I was here in 1885, which you will recollect was a bad year in the history of South Africa."

What makes one hopeful is that one sees in most parts of the country a general desire to let the dead past bury its dead, which was absent in the past. Sir George Foster (Canada) was struck by the enormous resources and possibilities of South Africa and was surprised to find that a country with such vast natural resources should be so largely undeveloped. He instanced the position of wool, cattle, and the sugar industry to show that the country was progressing along the right lines, and said that, in his opinion, there was a wonderful future for fruit farming.

The cost of such a steel house is about £450, exclusive of the foundation, but the price would, to some extent, depend on the quantities ordered. Plans were also shown for a three-room cottage of similar design, and plans for two-story houses can be made at any time.

NEW WAY TO HANG PICTURES. Fasten the picture back on the wall with MOORE PUSHPIN. For heavy wall decorations. Moore Pushpins, "The Hammer with the Fun!" 100 Philadelphia, Pa.

Evening Slippers. Silver cloth with silver trim. Gold cloth with gold trim.

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New York City. The Coward Shoe. A New Brogue with the broad full toe. Smartly groomed men consider this snappy, dressy Coward the best of Brogue styles. Finest imported Scotch Grain and tan calf, foxed upper, the popular wide heel. Rugged for fall and winter, roomy for wool hose. A Coward value! Sold Nowhere Else. James S. Coward, 270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.). "Shoes of Quality Since 1866". Store hours: 8:30 to 5:30.

Elaine's Beaded Turban. A GORGEOUS confection of gold and silver beads on black satin. Universally becoming and can be made to order in other combinations of color if desired, but a few days are required to copy this charming chapeau in your favorite tones. The Loeser Studios complete their copies in the order of their receipt, at \$32.50. Many Very Lovely Whims In the Hat World. are being originated or copied or adapted in the Loeser Studios. Fashion's love of color is adding white, black and blond to the fine repertoire already created. Fabrics were never more varied, and metallic versions emphasize themselves. Prices varied enough to meet every demand. \$18.50 to \$55. Loeser's Second Floor.

DR. ZIMMERMAN ADVOCATES NEW MONEY MARKET SYSTEM

Need Is Emphasized for Some Modification of Taxes That Check the Movement of Money and That Prevent People From Depositing It With Banks

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The twenty-first monthly report of the League of Nations' Commissioner-General for Austria, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, covers the period from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15. It embraces, therefore, the duration of the inquiry carried out here by a delegation of the Finance Committee of the League Council and also records the results of the Geneva negotiations.

The month under consideration shows an "improvement in the position" of the country's finances, Dr. Zimmermann states.

From the monetary point of view, the month of August marks a complete reversal of the position recorded since the beginning of the year. After the raising of the discount rate from 12 to 15 per cent on Aug. 13, the National Bank warned the private banks that in addition to this measure of protection it proposed in future, to submit bills to be discounted to a very close scrutiny. It suggested, therefore, that they should endeavor to obtain money by some other means instead of continuing to present bills at the discount department of the National Bank.

The private banks decided in these circumstances to raise the rate of interest paid to depositors at sight from 5 to 12 per cent and to give 13, 14 and 15 per cent, respectively, for accounts in cross-currency for one, two and three months. In August, the deficit, taking into account the expenditures on the current account, it will be less than in the 1924 budget estimates, but in excess of the limits within which the Government was bound to keep under the special provision of the Budget Law.

In Annex VIII of the report is written the "agreement approved by the Council of the League of Nations on Sept. 16, 1924." The reform pledges agreed to by the Austrian Government and signed at this time are also appended.

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DOBBS HATS. A HATS SHOP WITH TAILORING TRICOT FOR WOMEN. Dobbs Sport Hats. DOBBS & CO. 420 and 747 7th Avenue. 100 West Street, New York.

Dressmakers Tailors Milliners. Peggy Olof. 16 East 35th St. New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc. BROOKLYN.

Elaine's Beaded Turban.

A GORGEOUS confection of gold and silver beads on black satin. Universally becoming and can be made to order in other combinations of color if desired, but a few days are required to copy this charming chapeau in your favorite tones. The Loeser Studios complete their copies in the order of their receipt, at \$32.50.

Many Very Lovely Whims In the Hat World. are being originated or copied or adapted in the Loeser Studios. Fashion's love of color is adding white, black and blond to the fine repertoire already created. Fabrics were never more varied, and metallic versions emphasize themselves. Prices varied enough to meet every demand. \$18.50 to \$55. Loeser's Second Floor.

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

The Aristocrat of the North

THE MOST valuable fur of the Western Continent is the silver or black fox. This is not a separate species but an individual of much darker and finer coloring from a family of cross or red foxes.

As connoisseurs of fine foxes are always eager to acquire specimens of exceptional richness, these very dark and finely marked skins command high prices. As a result of this, inexperienced purchasers sometimes pay high prices for skins which are not exceptional in any way.

In buying the more valuable furs it is important to select from collections in which every specimen has been carefully valued by the best expert opinion.

Revillon Freres

ESTABLISHED 1922

FIFTH AVENUE at 53d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Temperance Union Backs World Court, Better "Movies" and War Outlawry

(Continued from Page 1)

special effort to enlist and train the young people and children.

Education—For the better safeguarding of youth by education, we urge textbook authors and publishers to include in school texts not only accurate but adequate information as to the nature and effects of alcohol, tobacco and other habit-forming drugs. We ask that state and local school courses of study include a more adequate proportion of specific and graded topics on these subjects to guide teachers in the essential facts to be taught.

We must emphasize educational work among Negroes, promoting in every possible way their understanding and appreciation of our laws and institutions.

The training of our youth for real citizenship is the acknowledged need of the hour. We will co-operate with our educational institutions in arranging a program for such training by urging the reading of the Bible and the study of Christian morality in all of our schools and colleges.

Motion pictures—Realizing the educational value of the motion picture and importance of carefully selected films that the young people of our Nation and the world may be surrounded by such a moral atmosphere

that they may become loyal citizens and help bring our Nation up to a higher standard of morality, to this end we pledge the support and co-operation of our organization to those who have charge of the films to be presented to the public.

Habit-forming drugs—We declare for an intensive campaign of education against habit-forming drugs. The national Woman's Christian Temperance Union is sponsoring a campaign of the United States Government in sending representatives to the international opium conference, now in session in Geneva for the purpose of putting into practical effect the resolution presented by Representative Stephen C. Porter, on behalf of the United States Government, at the meeting of the Opium Advisory Committee held in Geneva last June, namely:

Resolved that if the purpose of the Hague convention is to be accepted according to its spirit and the menace of drugs to be checked, that the production of the poppy and coca plant be restricted to the medicinal and natural scientific need of the world. We believe that in this restriction lies the logical solution of the problem.

Approval of the record of A. V. Donahay, Governor of Ohio, on prohibition enforcement was voted this morning.

Support of Geneva Protocol Asked of Temperance Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Appealing to women of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to rise as one body from ocean to ocean in support of the Geneva protocol, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, at their Golden Jubilee convention, made a plea for a united peace army for the great task ahead.

Describing the recent events at Geneva as "a very sudden turn in the road demanding action for international peace," she showed the necessity for forgetting the limitations of party platforms and bringing American legislators to see the broader vision of world peace. She said:

"The Geneva protocol provides first for security, then for compulsory arbitration. Now it is clear that nations are going to be pressed into joining the compulsory list. If nations are going in for compulsory arbitration how can this Nation refuse? The president of the United States will bring it to a point where common decency will require us to join."

United Peace Army

But when we go to our legislators it is going to be a hard task. Men will say to us that their party platforms do not define their attitude on this question which has come before the party platforms were made. I urge you women to forget your party affiliations. Parties come and go but the great question of this generation is whether we shall have world peace or drift into another war.

"The fight of the war forces is united behind the age old philosophy, 'The best preparation for peace is preparation for war.' The people who believe in preparing for peace are divided into many camps. There are 75 peace organizations in the United States, including the departments of great organizations like this. We all want peace but we want it in a thousand different ways. We need to be as united—and as militant for peace as the other side is for war. If I do not see a better world program we follow so long as we get together and do not stand still. I believe we are, indeed, nearer world peace today than any man who organized the W. C. T. U. 50 years ago believed we were then near prohibition. So fast do events move."

Professed World War Out But the trail from the present war time to the warless future is extremely hazy. One thing we can do, however, we can get together behind the protocol of Geneva. Miss Frances Willard gave a message in 1917, in which she said: "When I heard her speak then, war seemed to me as remote as the moon, and I wondered what she spoke of peace at all. Now I think she was the longest visioned woman of our country."

We cannot expect our political parties to lead us in this work. No political party of the modern day ever made a pronouncement of any moral question and then said to the people, "Come up where we are." It has not mentioned it until there was so great a popular demand for it that the party leaders figured that

Special from Monitor Bureau

the party could get more votes by declaring for it than by failing to do so.

Platforms are important because legislators hide behind the silence of their platforms when we call upon them to act on something new. We must battle against fears. Nations are all scared, if not of other nations, then of bogeys in the dark. We need to question our fears; do they come from our reason, our knowledge of the truth, or from fear of the unknown? We believe in the moral courage of women.

Open Door to Prohibition

Doors, doors in China, in India and other Oriental countries, flung open wide to temperance workers, were pictured by Miss Christine Tilling, a world organizer of the W. C. T. U. Her present field is

China. The Orient, she said, is reaching out avidly for instruction from America in the prohibition movement. She added:

Store doors, college doors, military post doors, church doors, theater doors—all are wide open for you to send representatives. In China there are 200,000 boys and girls and young people in Christian schools. These schools are eagerly using whatever educational material we can supply them with. In the Union Normal School in Canton, regular classes in scientific temperance are held.

Ten thousand Christian Chinese are giving their entire time to education work. They are studying American educational methods. In a recent conference a new course of study was given these Chinese educators by one of our American missionaries, based on recommendations from Columbia University. Four of our own white ribbon temperance books were included in this course of study.

China is changing. Government institutions are rapidly increasing. Not only are institutions for higher learning increasing in number but in efficiency. And their doors are all open to White Ribbons.

Enthusiasm in Orient

When we see temperance literature to distribute in the schools, young men fall over each other to get it, like our boys fall over each other at a football game. At a conference of Chinese preachers not long ago, we offered for sale 100 leaflets on temperance. They were immediately taken and the preachers carried for more.

I know a Chinese boy living out on the Mongolian border who asked permission to copy a temperance chart. He wanted to make 400 copies to send out to his own people to read in their own homes. There are many other open doors I could show you: a theater packed with Chinese business men listening to an American prohibitionist. A store where 100 clerks meet at regular times to learn about alcohol in its relation to business efficiency. In India there is the same eagerness to learn about prohibition. I heard an Indian gentleman speaking out immediately and the preachers carried for more.

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"The fight of the war forces is united behind the age old philosophy, 'The best preparation for peace is preparation for war.' The people who believe in preparing for peace are divided into many camps. There are 75 peace organizations in the United States, including the departments of great organizations like this. We all want peace but we want it in a thousand different ways. We need to be as united—and as militant for peace as the other side is for war. If I do not see a better world program we follow so long as we get together and do not stand still. I believe we are, indeed, nearer world peace today than any man who organized the W. C. T. U. 50 years ago believed we were then near prohibition. So fast do events move."

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Professed World War Out But the trail from the present war time to the warless future is extremely hazy. One thing we can do, however, we can get together behind the protocol of Geneva. Miss Frances Willard gave a message in 1917, in which she said: "When I heard her speak then, war seemed to me as remote as the moon, and I wondered what she spoke of peace at all. Now I think she was the longest visioned woman of our country."

United Peace Army

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How the United States Weather Man Does His Guessing

EVERY day the weather man tells us if it will rain or shine, turn warm or cold, blow or be calm, or if a snow storm or blizzard is in the offing. And the majority of us let it go at that, with the exception, maybe, of putting on heavier or lighter clothes, taking along an umbrella, or wearing our galoshes. But we never stop to figure out just how the weather man tells all these things in advance—whether he feels it in his bones, as some of the old-timers claim they do, or if he is just a good guesser.

Neither is the case. The weather man doesn't guess; he isn't a human thermometer or barometer. And, perhaps the strangest of all, he isn't an individual, because there are almost a thousand of them scattered over the United States.

Twice a day, at 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening, the members of this weather team get together through the medium of a special wire system. They have made their observations, drawn their conclusions, and the information is poured into a sort of common pot at Washington, the headquarters of the chief weather man, Prof. Charles F. Marvin. Then from Washington are sent out special dispatches showing in brief the general weather conditions that have prevailed, and will prevail for the next 48 hours, over the country as a whole, while from each city where a weather bureau is maintained emanate detailed reports of a more local character.

Forecasts for a Month

The weather bureau has about 200 regular observing stations throughout the United States and the West Indies. Forecasts are based on simultaneous observations at these stations, and on similar reports received from various other points in other parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Both at Washington and the branch weather bureaus the reports are charted for study and interpretation by experts trained to forecast the weather conditions during the next two days. As a matter of fact, by taking the measure of the elements by temperature, pressure, direction, humidity and time simultaneously all over the country, and studying the facts, it is possible for the weather man to tell with an astonishing degree of accuracy what the weather will be a week hence. In a general way forecasts can even be made for a month ahead, and it is probable that this will become a general practice in the not very distant future.

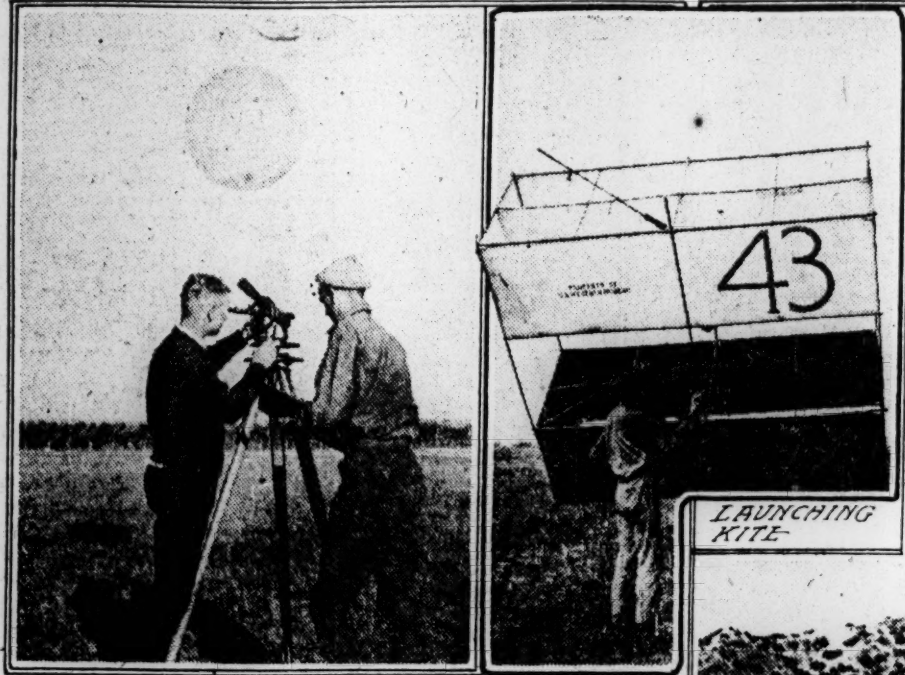
Of course a certain element of uncertainty must always exist in the making of weather forecasts because of unforeseen accidents in the elements, such as cyclones, spots in the air, which create cyclones and hurricanes on very short notice. It is often possible, however, to detect even these weather surprises in time to give warning in regions where they are most prevalent.

A complete report from an observing station includes such data as temperature, pressure (reduced to sea level), precipitation, direction of the wind, existing state of weather, current wind velocity, clouds, and maximum and minimum temperature since the last observation. From this information the forecasters, by comparison with preceding reports, are able to trace the path of storm areas from the time of their appearance to the moment of observation, and approximately determine the forecast and their subsequent courses and the attendant weather conditions.

The warnings of those sudden and destructive temperature changes known as cold waves are probably next in importance. The warnings issued for a single cold wave of exceptional severity two years ago resulted in the saving of more than \$3,500,000 through the protection of property from injury or destruction. Shippers transporting perishable products such as fresh fruit or vegetables, or meats depend on the weather man for warnings of freezing spells or heat waves. Fish, oysters, eggs, dairy products, in transit, are lost or saved by specific weather reports for definite localities. Fruit growers set out orchard heaters if frosts are coming, and are enabled to pick their produce in advance of rains. Vegetable growers also benefit, in the matter of the right picking time, from forecasts of rain, for it has been found that vegetables dug in dry weather are also shipped in better condition than those on which rain has fallen after they have been taken from the ground.

Flood and Cold Wave

The highway weather service consists of the issue of bulletins giving the conditions of the main highways in which the distribution center is located, and their passability as affected by rain, heavy snows and other conditions.



LAUNCHING PILOT BALLOON AND FOLLOWING COURSE WITH THEODOLITE



REEL HOUSE

fect by rains, heavy snows and other conditions. Detours and other information are included.

Instances in which weather bureau reports involve life are numerous. Two years ago the bureau watched with utmost vigilance the movement of a flood down the Mississippi Valley. It takes a number of days for the peak of water to travel from St. Paul down to New Orleans. All along the river cities are built on lowlands. As the flood went south the bureau was enabled to tell these cities within an inch or two how high the water would be on the following day. At some points it was so high that a few more inches would have meant inundation of the town. This actually happened at two places, but with a 12-hour warning the residents had ample time in which to seek, not only their own safety, but to transfer a considerable part of their goods.

The use made of temperature forecasts in the cities are more varied than is generally supposed. With notice of an approaching cold wave greenhouses are closed and boilers are fired; preparations are made by heating lighting plants, whether gas, electric, steam or hot water, to meet the increased demands that will follow. Fire plugs, exposed mains and general plumbing are protected. Gasoline engines are drained. Work in concrete is stopped. Merchants direct attention largely to cold weather articles and prepare their stocks accordingly.

The term "prology" has come recently to be applied to the meteor-

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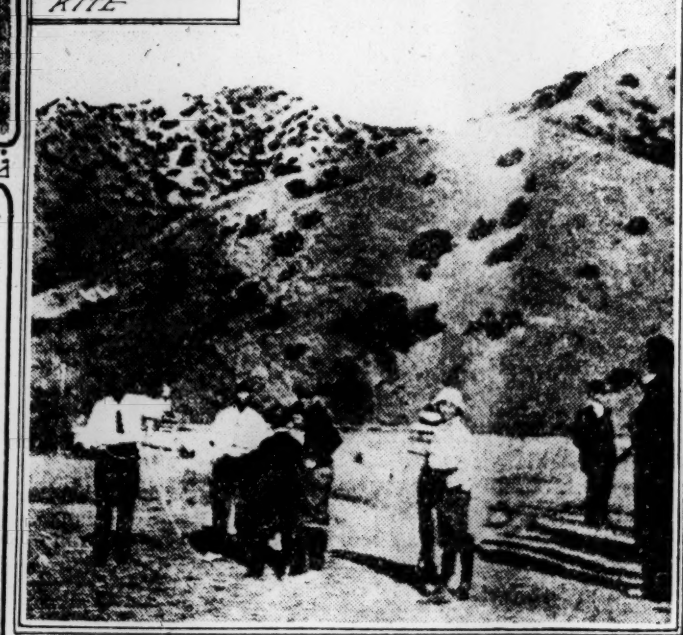
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LAUNCHING KITE



LAUNCHING A SOUNDING BALLOON

the weather bureau in making records of weather conditions are truly marvelous in their ingenuity and exactness. There is one instrument, the "quadruple recorder," which makes records simultaneously from four other instruments: a "sunshine recorder," a "rain gauge," an "anemometer," and a "wind vane."

The sunshine recorder is an instrument which enables us to record the duration of sunshine electrically. It consists of an inner glass tube filled with air, a small quantity of mercury, and a little alcohol to lubricate the mercury. The lower bulb is blackened, and when exposed to sunshine absorbs heat more readily than the upper bulb, causing the mercury in the connecting tube to rise. When the mercury reaches the ends of the two wires projecting into the tube, an electric circuit connecting them on the roof, where observations are made, with the quadruple register in the office is closed. During sunshine a zigzag line is traced on the record sheet, while absence of sunshine is shown by a straight line. The larger outer tube incloses a vacuum, and heat can pass to the inner tube only by radiation. For this reason differences in temperature of the surrounding air have little effect on the recorder.

The "tipping bucket" rain gauge consists of a cylindrical 12-inch receiver provided with a funnel-shaped bottom that carries to a point midway over the bearings of the tipping bucket, which is divided by a

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Education Called Distorted to Fit Communist Standard

Foreign Affairs Interest Russian Peasant Little, Who Is Preoccupied About Taxes and Prices

KARMAVA, Russia, Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence) — Russian peasants differ considerably in the degree of their interest in foreign affairs. In Borodukhov, a county seat near Kharkov, a meeting of nonpartisan peasants showed not the slightest interest in a long report on the international political situation, and displayed intensive preoccupation with such domestic problems as taxes and prices. In Karma, on the other hand, the report on international politics elicited a number of questions covering almost every large country on the globe.

The answers to the questions were perhaps more distinguished by vigorous 100 per cent Communist orthodoxy than by literal accuracy. So, to a question about General Dawes, the man who made the report replied: "He is the chief bandit who is robbing the German railroads and industries."

An inquiry about the League of Nations brought forth the response: "The League of Nations is a band of murderers. They are leagued to prevent any quarrels among themselves, while they are oppressing Germany. In general, their purpose is to plunder the workers and peasants of the whole world."

One peasant asked what income the bourgeoisie had from China, and was informed that the proceeds which the bourgeoisie obtained from plundering a nation of 400,000,000 inhabitants were too great even to estimate. The question of the proposed British loan was brought up, and the speaker remarked: "Perhaps this loan will not be realized immediately. The Allies are so busy robbing Germany and China that they may decide to wait and see what can be done with Russia later."

The peasants were also informed that America and Japan had started the civil war in China, and were now attempting to fish in muddy waters.

One could scarcely help speculating on the varied and confused impressions which these peasants, many of them, of whom were illiterate, must have carried away from this extraordinary medley of statements about strange people and countries.

The definitions of General Dawes and the League of Nations were perhaps most capable of misconception. During the period of civil war the Ukraine witnessed only too many bandit chieftains and bands of murderers; and one imagines that the simple-minded peasants will now always see General Dawes in the guise of a train wrecker, derailing German trains and robbing the passengers. The League of Nations will no doubt appear as a sinister collection of personalities, armed with lethal weapons and looking about for victims to destroy.

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\$23.50, \$27.50

\$33.50, \$38.50

In the sketches in the panels on either side one may note the artistic designing in the lamps which one may choose in this sale. Prices vary according to the kind and style of lamp.

—there are junior floor lamps
—and bridge floor lamps
—often in the same design

The standards are graceful, indeed, of metal beautifully worked and decorated in various ways, among which is the entwined spray of metal flowers charmingly colored.

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Fifth Floor, North

Daniel Boone's Forest Home to Be Preserved for Posterity

Pioneer House in Femme Osage, 50 Miles From St. Louis, Holds Memories of Conquest of Middle West

St. Louis, Nov. 18. (Special Correspondence.)—A movement to preserve places of importance in the early development of the mid-west, a group of public-spirited persons have perfected plans to take over the old home of Daniel Boone.

This house was set up by Boone on land given to him by the Spanish crown, together with the authority and honors of a Syndic. It is built of white limestone and modeled in the western colonial fashion. After more than a century it is as fresh in appearance as the little ground for which it was built.

Few changes have been made in any part of the exterior, even the small porch or entry built a generation ago being sufficiently appropriate to the little ground for which it was built. The black walnut interior fittings are exactly as they were when Boone occupied the house and the mantels would give joy to any collector.

The place lies west of St. Louis about 50 miles as the crow flies, but somewhat farther as the motor goes. It is in a region known as the "Femme Osage," so designated by the voyageurs that preceded Lewis and Clark in 1803. It is away from the railroad about 15 miles and not far from the Missouri River. The Daughters of the Revolution have planted a red granite marker at a cross-road point a few miles south of the main highway, directing the tourist down the trail to the Boone's Lick country. Driving from St. Louis, the course lies along what is known as the St. Charles Rock Road.

Leaving the main Old Trails highway, the motor winds through foot-hills of the Ozarks that here project north of the Missouri River—away from the towns, away from a railroad, to the top of a ridge commanding a valley that in miniature resembles the famous stretch of the Piedmont.

Two miles down this valley is encountered a group of stone dwellings built late in the eighteenth century. The house built by Boone looks to the east and west on rugged hills that are all but mountains. To the south and north stretches the fertile valley, a mile in width. At the time the place was visited by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, the hills were ablaze with autumnal coloring, softened by valley mists.

Under the Judgment Tree

The house rests on a slight elevation, down from which, on the north, or left, is a great elm tree, a mighty spread of gold and green that was mature when Daniel Boone sat gratefully beneath its shade. For this is the famous Judgment Tree. It is here that Boone, the Syndic, held court. Appointed by the Spanish crown, this rough Kentucky mountaineer was the civil authority of a vast district. To him came questions of boundary, interpretations of frontier regulations, the settlement of disputes among the people—all problems that were to be solved by orderly process, rather than by the primitive method of the cave man. Under the elm tree, close to his house, sat Syndic Boone. He knew naught of law. There was no appeal from his decisions. The Golden Rule was his sole guide. He invariably opened his sessions by saying: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

So well suited was Boone to the authority vested in him by the Government of Spain that, when the Louisiana territory passed under the Stars and Stripes, the newly set up courts of the territory were ignored by the pioneers. All cases continued to go to Boone, who settled them to the satisfaction of the litigants under the boughs of the Judgment Tree.

Boone's Land Title
An interesting feature of Boone's tenure in the hill country is found in the history of his title to the land on which the house stands. The Governor of the Spanish Province had, by authority of the Madrid colonial head, given him 1000 arpents (an arpent being about 1 1/2 acres) of land in what is known as the Femme Osage, but, by reason of some oversight, the signature to the deed was at fault. In addition, the Spanish Governor said that Boone would receive 10,000 arpents of land if he would bring 100 families from Virginia. Boone undertook his duties as Syndic, developed the fur trade, and brought in 100 families, some of them from Kentucky. No thought was given to his title to the vast territory that was to him until after the American Government took over the crown lands of Spain by sale from France. Then Boone learned that he owned not a foot of

ground. He prepared a memorial to Congress, in which his counsel was made to say that "Daniel Boone approaches the august assemblage of his fellow citizens with a confidence inspired by that spirit which has led him often to the deep recesses of the wilds of America, and he flatters himself that he, with his family, will be induced to acknowledge the United States knows how

to appreciate and encourage the efforts of her citizens in enterprises of magnitude from which proportionate public good may be derived." But the result did not come forth. It was in 1788 that Boone became a Syndic. It was in 1803 that Jefferson acquired Louisiana, but it was about five years later that Boone was informed that his prayer was granted in part, and that 1000 arpents of land, the original grant, would be made over to him in absolute title, with no reference to the other 10,000 arpents. Nor did he ever come into this additional grant, although he had completed his part of the agreement with the Spanish Government.

The house that is to be preserved will carry little land with it beyond the home inclosure, which includes the stately Judgment Tree.

Daniel Boone's Forest Home and the Judgment Tree



This Solid Stone House in the foothills of the Ozark Mountains Was Built on Land Given to Boone by the Spanish Crown. The Tree on the Right Is the Elm Under Which Boone, as a Spanish Syndic, Sat in Judgment in Pioneer Litigation.

Michigan University Expedition Uncovers Big Find in Western Asia

Temple of Emperor Augustus, Church, Triumphal Arch and Statues Among Important Discoveries

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 11. (Special Correspondence.)—Discoveries equaling, and in many instances considered superior to any heretofore made by an American expedition in the classical field, have been reported by the University of Michigan Near East Expedition in Western Asia.

Excavations were made under the supervision of Prof. David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University. Near the ruins of ancient Antioch the expedition uncovered a temple of the Emperor Augustus, both delicate in design and rich in decoration. Workers also uncovered a fourth century basilica with a mosaic in several colors. A late Byzantine church, a triumphal arch and two well-executed statues in white marble also were found. It is stated the church may represent a successor of the one destroyed at Antioch by St. Paul. The existence of such a structure was known, but its date and character could be determined only by excavation.

A foot and one-half below the floor level of the nave was a mosaic floor which, it is said, clearly belonged to a much earlier church.

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PROSECUTION OF DR. HADWEN MAKES MEDICAL MAN FAMOUS

English-Speaking World Said to Regard Him as a Hero, While Interviews Are Sought and Articles Printed Expounding His Views

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 5.—The recent acquittal of Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, the well-known anti-vaccinationist of Gloucester, who was on trial for manslaughter, said to have resulted from negligence in not having administered antitoxin in an alleged case of diphtheria, has made a profound impression on the thinking

whole position, so far as medical freedom is concerned, has been publicly vindicated by an English court of law. And whereas before this trial Dr. Hadwen was somewhat a leader in his community and among medical freedom advocates throughout the English-speaking world, today he is a hero. He has been written up, interviewed, and given space for the exposition of his views under his own name.

Dr. Hadwen's Views
A very clear and comprehensive article from Dr. Hadwen's pen, entitled, "The Doctor and His Conscience," appeared in the Sunday Express on Nov. 2, which we reprint in part. He writes:

"The great failure, in my opinion, in men of the medical profession, is that they are never taught nor encouraged to think for themselves. From the earliest days of their medical instruction and when they are instructed to how before Authority—with a capital 'A'—and right through all their career it is an inflexible law as of the Medes and Persians that what is the current medical belief or fashion is the most must be accepted without question. It must be accepted much in the same way as the heathen nations of old were made to bow the head before the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar."

"Fashion in the medical profession is a medical law, and yet medical fashion changes almost as rapidly as the fashion in women's hats. Nothing is truer in connection with medicine than that the altar cloth of one generation is the door mat of the next."

Harvey Condemned
Directly a man dares to think for himself and takes his own stand for what he believes to be right and true, and still more when he puts his views and beliefs into action, then he is looked on practically as a pariah. This was so with Harvey when he discovered the circulation of the blood. Nearly the whole of the medical profession denounced him. Why? Because it had been the tradition in the profession that the arteries of the human body must be filled with air during life because they were found empty when a body was dissected.

"The medical profession could not see, because they did not think that the arteries of the body were part of the blood circulation system. Harvey had no such idea of condemnation until the medical fashion changed. Then monuments were erected to commemorate his work. It was so with Semmelweis. He was the chief eulogistic physician in the general hospital of Vienna, and he discovered that common kitchen sink business was the truest method to adopt, if life was to be saved in the maternity wards. He put his principles into force and insisted that every medical man who approached

people of Great Britain. It seems furthermore that, instead of tending to discredit Dr. Hadwen, this prosecution—in which the principal Government witness was one of Dr. Hadwen's bitterest opponents in the compulsory vaccination controversy—has had the opposite effect.

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Zinovievsk Is New Name Given to Former Town of Elizavetgrad

Communist Leader Is Honored by Recognition of the Inhabitants of His Native Town

ZINOVIEVSK, Oct. 28. (Special Correspondence.)—This Ukrainian town, formerly called Elizavetgrad, has now been renamed in honor of Gregory Zinoviev, the well known Communist leader and president of the Third Internationale, who was born here.

Located away from the larger centers and off the beaten routes of travel Elizavetgrad was one of the chief sufferers in the hurricane of pogroms that swept the Ukraine during 1919. During this year there was no strong or generally respected central power in the Ukraine. While the Red and White armies advanced and retreated over the country innumerable guerrilla bands, made up of deserters, demobilized soldiers, peasants, criminal elements from the cities, roamed about, seeking opportunities to rob and destroy. The Jews were the victims of these ferocious bands.

The Grigoriev Potrom
The blackened ruins of Elizavetgrad still bear eloquent witness of how savage racial and religious hatred can be in a half-Asiatic country like Russia. People still speak with shuddering horror of the worst of the many pogroms through which the town passed, that of the Grigoriev band, which lasted several days and is estimated to have cost the lives of more than 2000 Jews.

The Jewish population of Zinovievsk has gone through a noteworthy process of transformation. All the families that could do so, left the stricken city and went to the safer large centers, such as Kharkov, Kiev, or Moscow. Many inhabitants of the smaller Jewish towns and villages, which were even more exposed to the rage of the bands, moved into Zinovievsk to take the places of those who left.

Big Factory Busy
One thing in Zinovievsk that has escaped the general dilapidation and decay is a factory for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, which

employs more than 2000 workers. This factory, which formerly belonged to an Englishman named Ellsworth, has done remarkably well by reaching pre-war standards of production, a feat which very few Russian factories have yet achieved. Another institution in Zinovievsk is a school for training cavalry officers, where 200 or 300 students are in training.

In general the town has made little visible progress toward reconstruction. The opportunities for speculative profit which make it possible for the city Neman to wax fat in spite of the merciless vigilance of the tax collector do not seem to exist in a small town like Zinovievsk; and the traders and small artisans who make up the bulk of the population of the town, outside of the factory workers, seem to be having a desperate struggle to make both ends meet.

Zinovievsk is rich in the revolutionary leaders whom it has produced. Besides Zinoviev, the town can boast Dymyan Byedny, the proletarian poet whose jingling rhymes have made him a household word in Soviet Russia. Trotsky was born not far away, in one of the Jewish agricultural colonies in the southeastern part of the country.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Folk Songs of the Sea

Roll and Go, Songs of the Sea, by Cecil Sharp. Boston: The Boston Music Company, 1924.

COMPOSERS in search of novel- ties are turning their attention to the folk songs of the sea, and shanties in song and piano transcription are finding their way to the concert stage. That alone makes welcome the publication of this volume, which contains both words and music.

Although a number of anthologies of this description have been published in England, the best-known music collection being that of Cecil Sharp, "Roll and Go" is the first complete work of its kind. It is fortunate that the compilation should have been done by one who knew the sea and the customs of seafaring folk as intimately as Joanna Colcord, who came of five generations of New England seamen.

Born in the cabin of a sailing ship in the South Seas, she spent all her childhood in an atmosphere of seafaring. Aboard the vessel which was navigated by her father, a master mariner and a skillful shantyman, Miss Colcord actually heard the singing of many of the old shanties she has collected and had an excellent opportunity of gathering others from old seamen of the American Merchant Marine. Her musical contribution is authentic and valuable.

A Song of the People

The true shanty possesses the characteristics of the song of the people—freedom of rhythm and speech and frankness of sentiment combined with roughness of humor.

In the introduction to "Roll and Go" we read that "Shanties were the very essence of seafaring life, the rollick and bloom of it and a practical part, withal, of the work that daily and hourly went forward."

The sailor songs are distinctive in that they were extemporized at sea by the shantyman who led the singing and the words and melody partake of the vernacular of the seafaring man. The construction is akin to that of the "corn songs" of the Negroes, and the method of singing them was precisely the same as followed by the workers on land.

Embellishments marked the singing of the melody and a slight variation was introduced with the rhythm. The name "Chanty" or "Shanty" — Miss Colcord prefers the S for the sake of correct pronunciation — was thought to have been derived from the French word "chanter," Miss Colcord brings forth the interesting suggestion of Sir Richard Runciman Terry, who believes the term to have been taken from the shanties of the humbler class of Negroes who originated so many of these sailor songs — or from the shanties along the Mobile waterfront from whence the sailors took much of their tunes. This is one of the sections which gave to America its "Jazz."

Negroes Best Shantyman

Miss Colcord writes that while Englishmen or Irishmen were admitted to rank ahead of the white Americans as shantyman, they in turn were far outstripped by the American Negroes — the best singers that ever lived a shanty aboard ship. A considerable number of shanties of Negro origin are noted by the author, who calls "Sally Brown" the heroine of "shantydom."

The words noted to this capstan shanty "Sally Brown, she's a Creole lady Sally Brown of New York City" are perhaps less characteristic than the verses known in the south in which this fictitious person is Sally Brown, a Creole lady who was won by a soldier who took her dancing in New Orleans — one of the native homes of the "Creole."

The ringing chorus of this shanty, "Roll and Go," furnishes the title of this collection, in which are noted shanties from the short nonsensical song of Negro longshoremen in the

ports of the Gulf of Mexico to the longer shanties which celebrate at great length an historical event or the life of a famous personage.

Formality is shunned. Napoleon Bonaparte becomes in the words of the sailor "Boney, a warrior and a tar-rer," while Santa Anna (the Napoleon of the west) becomes "Santa Anna whose day is over." One well-known shanty, "The Black Ball Line," celebrates the first and most famous line of American packet ships which started their run between New York and Liverpool in 1816.

The pirate days of the West Indies, the American slave trade, the Irish emigration of the 60's, and the War of 1812 are some of the historic events recorded in the Forecastle Songs.

Song of Noah's Ark
"A Long Time Ago," a ballad shanty thought to be of Negro origin, was sung generally in England and America. There are many versions, one of which was formerly noted by Cecil Sharp. It has a slightly changed air and words which are an excellent example of original humor.

In "Piracy Bay" there lay three ships, (twice)
And one of those ships was old Noah's Ark covered over with hickory bark.

They filled up the seams with oakum and pitch, (twice)
And Noah of old commanded this Ark.

They took two animals of every kind, The bull and the cow they started a row.
Then said old Noah with a flick of his whip, Come, stop this row or I'll scuttle the ship.

But the bull put his horns through the side of the Ark,
And the little black dog he started to bark.

So Noah took the dog, put his nose in the hole,
And ever since then the dog's nose has been cold.

Miss Colcord has listed four types of songs: Short-Drum Shanties, Harp Shanties, Windlass or Capstan Shanties, and Forecastle Songs. The latter, songs of leisure moments, were known in the British Merchant Service as "forelitters" and were common to both the merchant seaman and the man-of-war's man.

With the improvement in vessels brought about by the use of steam, customs changed. The picturesque deep-water sailing ships are disappearing and the old fashion of shanty-singing, which existed as far back as the fifteenth century and was practiced from the shores of

Memories of the Twentieth Century, by furthering the good causes with which the names of Lord and Lady Meath are associated, such as the Ministering Children's League and the "When I Returned Home" Movement.

When I returned home, I came after the Franco-Prussian War, writes Lord Meath, "I felt sure that Germany meant war. With this conviction in my mind, I started two movements — 'Empire Day' and 'Discipline Movement'."

Other chapters in the book are: "The Project Principle in Religious Education," by Edwin L. Shaver, Chicago Press, 1924.

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the New World to the Rivers of Africa, has passed away.

Since there is no complete record of life at sea as it existed during the period of 1812 to 1860, the folk song of the sea has a special value. This authentic collection, with explanatory and historical notes, should interest alike the musician and the historian. Illustrations of deep-water ships showing development from the bark of 1835 to the clipper of 1846 and its successor of 1874 enhance the value of the book.

MAUD CUNY HARE.

Another Lincoln Story.

Passing the Torch, by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1924.

MRS. ANDREWS has a habit of writing stories about Abraham Lincoln, a habit justified by the sincerity and beauty of "The Perfect Tribute," and in a considerable degree by the quality of "The Counsel Assigned," and her new story, "Passing the Torch." It is an unusual thing to hear the bull's eye three times running.

Judged on its own merits and not by comparison with its predecessors, "Passing the Torch" is a touching story dexterously written. We admired the competent marshaling of material and the restraint which keeps Mrs. Andrews from being sentimental.

The story is that of a little drummer boy who was befriended by Abraham Lincoln and 60 years later passed the torch to his great-grandson. The book is a little inspired by the fact that the boy was his own grandson and that the voice of natural affection spoke in favor of passing the torch.

When one of Lincoln's dispatch-bearers was on the way from Springfield to Washington he came across a little lad guarding a drum and an infantryman's accoutrement. The drum was his own, with which he had tapped off the marching of troops that last winter. The accoutrement was his father's, which that soldier would need no more. The boy had come alone from Indiana to be with his father, and now that his father was gone he was returning alone to Indiana.

Wing, the dispatch bearer, took pity on the youngster, fed him, put him in his own bed, and carried him along to see the President. Such courage and loneliness as that of the little drummer could not fail to touch Lincoln's heart, and he found a happy home for the boy with Senator Colburn.

That is the extent of the scene before the President and Frederick Hope Hale. The rest of the story

takes place when Hale was 68, wealthy, influential, sometimes hated, and embittered because his beloved only son had disappeared him.

Then a boy came to see him, a boy with broken shoes and a too-large coat hopelessly fastened under the lapel with a wholly obvious safety-pin. It was Hale's son's son, come alone and on foot out of the west to urge his grandfather to do good with his money, not for himself but for other poor and suffering.

Having made his plea, the boy meant to go back as he had come. Any reader who knows Mrs. Andrews knows that she realized that here was a chance to pass on the torch first given him by Abraham Lincoln.

W. K. R.

Whaling, by Charles Boardman Hawes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1924.

WHALING, as very likely most of us think of it, seems an industry with a comparatively short and largely American history. The truth is otherwise. "It is impossible to read the older narratives of whaling that have come down to us," writes Mr. Hawes,

"without surprise and, let us hope, humility, as we see what a relatively small part our American whaling industry has played in the history of whaling as a whole."

Thus the book considers its subject, and the subtitle epitomizes it: "Wherein are discussed the first whaler-men of whom we have record, the growth of the European whaling industry and its offshoots."

Among the savages of North America the various manners and means of taking whales in all parts of the world and in all times of its history; the extraordinary adventures and mishaps that have befallen whalers; the seas over; the economic and social conditions that led to the rise of whaling and hastened its decline; and, in conclusion, the present state of the once flourishing and lucrative industry.

Here, in short, is a full book, illustrated with a frontispiece from a painting of a whaler at sea by Harry Neyland and seven sketches in color by Clifford W. Ashley to depict incidents in person, the whale, his habits and varieties, and another chapter, "Is the Whale a Fish?" which describes as odd a trial as ever took place in court. Circumstances raised the question under a law passed by the State of New York in 1818, whereby fish oil was subject to inspection as

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A Book to Buy This Week

For a Judicial Estimate: "The Hill of Athena," by H. H. Munro. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1924.

For Sea Classics: "Sagas of the Sea," edited by Joseph Leary. Providence, R. I.: The Seaside Press, 1924.

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The Hill of Athena

The Hill of Athena, by H. H. Munro. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1924.

DESPITE an unprepossessing format, we have here a valuable book, admirably written, showing a tremendous appreciation of the beauties of its subject, coupled

THE HOME FORUM

The Scotch Pioneer of the Celtic Revival

AMONG all the vicissitudes of literary movements one of the most spectacular is unquestionably the recovery of the monuments of a literature which has lain long submerged. Not many generations can witness such an event, but our own time has been thrilled by nothing less than such a revival in the case of the Celtic renaissance. It is particularly important for the time, for to recall the forerunners of this movement, albeit only a translator of the works whose spirit even had been lost for many hundreds of years. We should not forget James Macpherson of eighteenth century Edinburgh.

"Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language, Edinburgh, 1760." So ran the title-page of his anonymous little volume which was to prove the harbinger of the Celtic renaissance of the nineteenth century and of our own time.

"A Tale of the times of old!" the narrative begins. "Why, thou wanderer unseen! thou wanderer of the thistle of Lora; why, thou breeze of the valley, hast thou left me car? I hear no distant roar of streams! No sound of the harp from the rock! Come, thou huntress of Lutha, I look back his soul to the bard. I look forward to Lochan of lakes, to the dark billowy bay of Uthorno, where Fin-dal descends from ocean, from the roar of winds. Few are the heroes of Morven in a land unknown!"

From an "unknown land" indeed came these strange allusions to the "wanderer unseen," for it was from the long forgotten land of the Celtic imagination, here revealed for the first time in many centuries by an unknown Scotoman. The effect upon the jaded senses of that age, so weary by the conventions of a passing neoclassic tradition, was instantaneous and electric. The demand for more was irresistible. Two years later, therefore, Macpherson brought out "Fingal, An Ancient Epic Poem, in six books, With several other poems translated from the Gaelic Language, by James Macpherson, Edinburgh, 1762." This he followed with "Temora, An Ancient Epic Poem, in eight books, With several other poems translated from the Gaelic Language, by James Macpherson, Edinburgh, 1763."

Like an apparition from the "elder freshness of the early world" these three gleams from a long-lost heroic age broke through the frozen imitative conventionalism of the time, with a power which we today can scarcely comprehend. Not only through England but throughout Europe, affirms Matthew Arnold, emotion was tapped and new "floods of lava." Foremost among these new influences was enthusiasm aroused in a society of prose and reason and urban cultivation for the wind-swept stretches of wild nature. For the setting of the scenes in "Ossian" are almost always the more remote places of the earth.

"The murmur of thy streams, O

Left have I caught, upon a fitful breeze,

Fragment of far-off melodies,

With ear not covering the whole.

A part so charmed the pensive soul,

While a dark storm before my sight

Was yielding, on a mountain height

Loose vapors have I watched, then

Prismatic colors from the sun;

Not felt a wish that heaven would

show

The image of its perfect bow. . . .

Spirit of Ossian! if imbued

In language thou mayest yet be found,

It caught (trusting to the pen

Or floating on the tongues of men,

Albeit shattered and impaired)

Subsist thy dignity to guard,

In concert with memorial claim

Of old gray stone, and high-born name

That cleaves to rock or pillared cave

Where mans the blast, or beats the

Let truth, stern arbitress of all,

Interpret that original.

But the question of that "original"

raises perhaps the most troubling

problem of source and process of

composition in all our literature.

For Macpherson's original from

which he professed to translate re-

mains still unknown. After the

research and debate carried on for

over a century, it appears at last

certain that he possessed only the

meager fragments of actual Gaelic

poems. But he did unquestionably

derive much of his narrative and

above all his atmosphere from the

oral recitation of the natives in the

Highlands of Scotland. So steeped

in the genuine legends and the spirit

of Celtic past was he, that through

his own vivid imagination and

literary skill he became able to

transmute them into new forms.

More "past-paste" some of his

severe critics have charged his

paraphrases to be, but the just and

final estimate of their art and

influence rests within the eloquent

words of Matthew Arnold: "Make

the part of what is forged, modern,

tawdry, spurious in the book as

large you please, O Scotland,

if you like of every feather of hor-

rowed plumes which, on the strength

of Macpherson's 'Ossian,' she may

have stolen from that vetus et major

Scotia, the true home of the Ossianic

poetry. Ireland makes no objection

But there will still be left in the

book a residue with the very soul

of the Celtic genius in it, and which

has the proud distinction of having

brought this spirit of the Celtic genius

into contact with the nations of

modern Europe, and enriched all our

poetry by it. Woody Morven, and

echoing Sora, and Selma with its

silent halls! We all owe them a debt

of gratitude, and when we are un-

derstand enough to forget it, may

Muse forget us. Choose any one of

the better passages in Macpherson's

'Ossian,' and you can see, even at

this time of day, what an apparition

of newness and power such a strain

must have been to the eighteenth

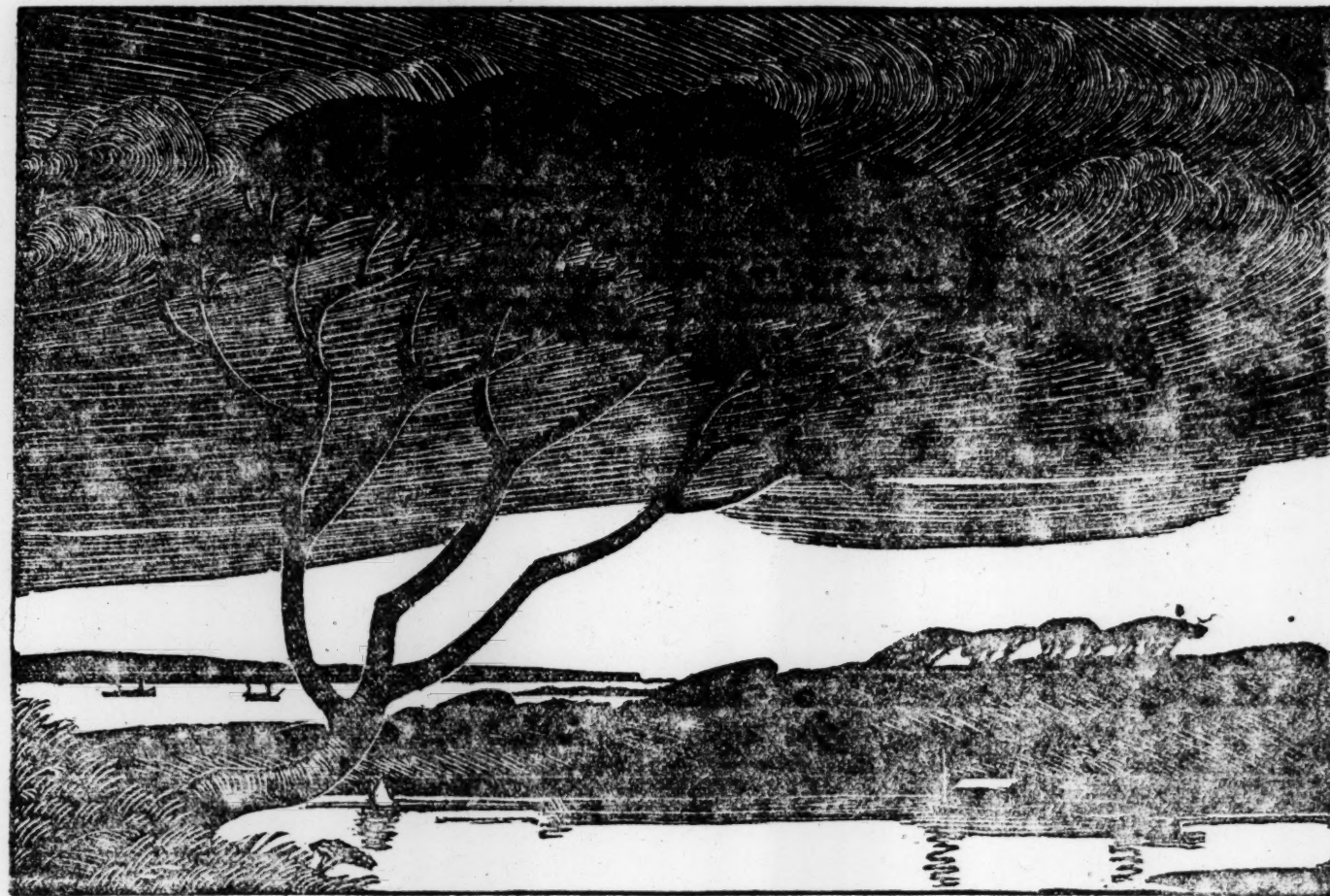
century."

A spring comes bubbling up there,
Cold as glass,
It bubbles down, crusting the leaves
With lime.
Babbling the selfsame song that it
has sung through time.
Ducks quibble at the salvage of the
brook.
But still it slips away, the cold hill-
spring.
Past the Ryenewards' lonely wood-
land nook
Where many a stubble grey-goose
preens her wing.
On, by the woodland side. . . .
Another water joins it; then it turns.
Runs through the Panton Wood, still
turning west.
Past foxgloves, Canterbury bells, and
ferns.

And many a blackbird's, many a
thrush's nest;
The cat's read it there; then, with
a zest
It sparkles out, babbling its pretty
chatter
Through Foxhale Farm, where it
gives white-faced cattle water.
Under the road it runs, and now it
slips
Past the great ploughland, babbling,
drop and linn.
To the moss'd stumps of elm trees
which it slips.
And blackberry-bramble-trails where
eddlies spin.
Then, on its left, some short-grassed
fields begin.

Red-clayed and pleasant, which the
young spring fills
With the never-quiet joy of dancing
daffodils.
There are three fields where daffo-
dils are found;
The grass is dotted blue-grey with
their leaves;
Their nodding beauty shakes along
the ground
Up to a fir-clump shutting out the
eaves
Of an old farm . . .
There, when the first green shoots of
tender corn
Show on the plough; when the first
drift of white
Stars the black branches of the spiky
thorn,

And afternoons are warm and even-
ings light
The shivering daffodils do take de-
light
Shaking, exult the brook, and grass
comes green,
And blue jays come and
glittering ceandine.
And there the pickers come, picking
for town
Those dancing daffodils; all day they
peck;
Hard-faithed brown women, weather-
beaten brown,
Or swarthy-red, the colour of old
brick.
At noon they break their meats under
the rock.
—John Massfield, in "The Daffodil
Fields."



Poole Harbor. From a Woodcut by Phyllis Gardner

The Novel of the Moors

"We who have been playmates with
the heath, and bedfellows to the
whistling winds and rain and winter
snow of Haworth Moor, know that
the duldest line of Wuthering Heights
has that deepest interest of all—the
interest of naked passion and naked
truth. It is the one book of the
world, in that it could not, in a
single word, have been written other-
wise. It is the one book of the world,
in that it shows the moor-life, as it
was, reflected in a tarn of crystal
clearness. It has no morality, it ad-
vocates no creed; its teaching is the
teaching of the wind as it sweeps
from Lancashire across old Haworth
Moor."

It is this completeness of each

character in the book that makes

Wuthering Heights a masterpiece of

art. The natural truth of scene-

drawing and of the play of passion—

alone would have held us spell-

bound; but by its art—a delicacy of

art surprising in so rough a tale—it

claims our quieter love upon a sec-

ond—nay, a twentieth reading. The

very looseness of the narrative, the

casual coming of a stranger to the

moors, and his interrupted sittings

with the teller of the tale, all help

to conceal the steady handling of a

story . . . such as no pen but hers

could have set down. It is not

Heathcliff only who satisfies us; it

is not Cathy only; it is each actor in

this moor-side drama, whether a farm

hand or a nurse, a Squire of the

valley-lands, or a hulking ploughboy

of the uplands. Joseph, Phoebe,

farm-hand, and misanthrope, who

thrives on a sort of rough-edged joy

in his own consciousness and in the

sins of other folk, is as much a bit

of Haworth Moor as the rocks that

underlie its heather and the sleet-

ing wind that whistles from the wastes

of Starry.

Then tell us Emily Brontë never

mixed with her fellows. . . . Yet

they forget that smoke betokens fire,

that Wuthering Heights could never

have been written by one who did

not know the secret places and the

secret passions of the moor. . . .

They did not guess that she sought

her own companionship in her own

way, and that the farmer-folk of

Haworth were more to her than all

the genteel worklings who gather

round a parsonage. . . . Once her

feet were set upon that narrow and

that lone green way which led

toward the heath, she was herself,

storm was to get to heaven, and climb

above the clouds; but the poor bird

was beaten back with the loud sighs

of an eastern wind, and its inco-

herent, descending more at every

breath of the tempest, than it could

recover by the liberation and fre-

quent weighing of its wings; till the

little creature was forced to sit

down and pant, and stay till the

breath of the tempest, and it could

prosperous flight, and did rise and

sing, as if it had learned music and

motion from an angel, as he passed

sometimes through the air, about his

ministries here below; so is the

prayer of a good man.—Jeremy

Taylor,

A Centenary Memorial."

POOLE HARBOR, a sheet of water

lying westward of Bournemouth,

has great resemblance to a beau-

tiful Japanese print. This is due to

the hills covered with pine trees

which come down close to the water

and to the way in which the hills

and the sea are closely intermingled.

The fir trees grow close to the shore

in places, and hang over toward the

water in the manner dear to the

artists of Japan.

Out on the sandy spit which forms

one boundary of the harbor, bun-

galoys have been built under the fir

trees and on the sandy dunes be-

yond the trees, and these wooden

one-story structures close to the

water's edge complete the illusion

of having strayed into Japan. Then,

to the great effects produced by the

setting sun on the shallow water are

reminiscent of Japanese color effects.

The tides here are more than

usually complex, since there are not

only the double tides found at such

places as Southampton, but also a

retardation of them caused by the

narrow entrance of the harbor de-

laying the tide as it enters. Poole

Harbor is full of sandbanks and shal-

lows, which are another cause of

variation in the tide, so that even

the oldest longshoreman cannot

foretell exactly what is going to do,

and a sailing boat has not only

to wind to consider, but the ex-

tre mely uncertain tide, and shoals,

the exact position of which varies

slightly with every tide.

The Mississippi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not always does the Mississippi wear

A working dress of drab sun-faded

brown.

I note her lovely evening gowns

when'er

I faring go from old St. Louis town.

Today a robe of sparkling silver lace

Was worn with heliotrope and lazuli,

Adorned by Twilight's slender-fingered

With coral ribbons borrowed from

the sky.

The trees along her banks in outlines

Kept shadow-tryst with their own

mirrored charms;

White, misty scarfs lay on their

shadows, slim.

Deep purple shadow-flowers filled

their arms.

Like debutantes they stood off won-

dering

That she who mirrored Minnehaha's

face

Should still be fair, time's book un-

questioning.

And wear an evening gown with

innate grace.

Hazel Harper Harris.

Parable

So have I seen a lark rising from

his bed of grass, and soaring up-

wards singing as he rises, and

hopes to get to heaven, and climb

above the clouds; but the poor bird

was beaten back with the loud sighs

of an eastern wind, and its inco-

herent, descending more at every

breath of the tempest, than it could

recover by the liberation and fre-

quent weighing of its wings; till the

little creature was forced to sit

down and pant, and stay till the

breath of the tempest, and it could

STOCK MARKET
SWAMPED WITH
BUYING ORDERS

Bulls Still Triumphant as Prices Continue Upward

Vigorous bullish demonstrations in various sections of the list characterized the opening of today's New York Stock Market, more than a dozen issues being boosted to new high levels for the year in the first few minutes of trading.

The list included Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery-Ward, Postum Cereal, Famous Players, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis Southern, Marine preferred, and May Department Stores.

United States Steel from Pipe jumped 3 points, and Crucible Steel, Du Pont and Chesapeake & Ohio each advanced a point or more.

The market was swamped with buying orders in the first half hour, the demand embracing all classes of stocks. Nash Motors and American Can each advanced 3 1/2 points, May Department Stores 2 1/2 and Great Northern preferred, Bainbridge, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, Rock Island, Frisco Common, Mack Trucks, North American, Wholes preferred A and Tidewater were among the many stocks to sell 1 to 2 points above last night's closing quotations.

S. Steel common advanced a new 1924 high at 116 1/4, and American Can at 124 1/4.

Foreign exchange opened steady.

Heavy Transactions

Prices continued upward throughout the morning with heavy trading. Over 50 issues bettered their previous peak prices for the year on advances that ranged from 1 to nearly 8 1/2 points.

The transfer of blocks of 1000 shares or more was common, especially in issues seldom active except in periods of wild speculation.

Industrials and specialties were the leaders. Nash Motors jumped 3 1/2 points, Columbia Carbon, Sears-Roebuck 2 1/2, Willys Overland preferred, and May Department Stores each sold 4 points above yesterday's final figures.

General Electric, which broke 4 points, was a conspicuous heavy spot, only a few shares being traded.

Marking up of the removal rate on call money to 2 1/2 per cent apparently was without effect on the price movement.

Bond Prices Advance

Despite waning speculative interest in the bond market, prices scored moderate advances in today's trading.

Low bond market activity was noted, issues again led the upward movement. Frisco bonds were active in anticipation of favorable dividend action on the company's common stock.

Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s and certificates reached new 1924 high prices above bid and asked figures.

Minneapolis & St. Louis 5s and International & Great Northern adjustment 6s moved up from fractions to 2 points.

Demand for public utility bonds was reflected in advances of a point or more in Brooklyn Edison, Edison Union Gas, and Liberty bonds.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call money New York 1/2%
Renewal rate 1/2%
Outside call money 1/2%
Year money 1/2%
Customers' call loans 1/2%
Individual call loans 1/2%

Bar silver in New York 67 1/2
Bar silver in London 67 1/2
Bar gold in London 133 1/2
Mexican dollars 16 1/2
Canadian dollars 12 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges Boston New York
Year ago today \$1,000,000
Balances today \$1,000,000
Year ago today \$1,000,000
Y. R. bank credit \$1,000,000

Acceptance Market

Under 30 days 2 1/2%
Under 60 days 2 1/2%
Under 90 days 2 1/2%
Under 120 days 2 1/2%
Under 150 days 2 1/2%
Under 180 days 2 1/2%
Under 210 days 2 1/2%
Under 240 days 2 1/2%
Under 270 days 2 1/2%
Under 300 days 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Boston 3%
New York 3%
Philadelphia 3%
Richmond 3%
St. Louis 3%
San Francisco 3%
Seattle 3%
Washington 3%
Cleveland 3%
Chicago 3%
Dallas 3%
Denver 3%
Detroit 3%
Houston 3%
Los Angeles 3%
Memphis 3%
Milwaukee 3%
Minneapolis 3%
New Orleans 3%
Portland 3%
San Antonio 3%
St. Paul 3%
Tulsa 3%
Wichita 3%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

London 104.15
Paris 104.15
Berlin 104.15
Brussels 104.15
Amsterdam 104.15
Hamburg 104.15
Copenhagen 104.15
Stockholm 104.15
Oslo 104.15
Helsinki 104.15
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PANAMA CANAL, BREAKS RECORD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The fiscal year ended June 30 was the most

Panama Canal. The total net revenue amounted to \$17,269,572, and to this peak figure, representing the profits of the waterway itself and business operations in connection with canal activities, was added the sum of \$1,614,387, earned by the Panama Railroad bringing the com-

Comparative figures also are disclosed by Jay J. Morrow, formerly Governor, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, prepared by him before he resigned that office.

The tabulation shows that the income from tolls and miscellaneous receipts was \$16,397,984, as compared with \$16,001,666 for the preceding year and \$3,466,574 in 1922.

exempt craft and others allowed free passage through the canal, was \$239. Their net tonnage was 26,148-574, and tolls collected aggregated \$24,290,963, exceeding by 38.7 per cent the tolls collected in 1923. Mr. Morrow explained that the "high figures" for 1924 were due in part

The report further showed there were 21 flags represented in the canal traffic and that in terms of cargo carried, the American colors led all others, with 61.7 per cent of the total. Great Britain was second;

with 22.4 per cent; Japan, third with 8.5; Germany fourth with 2.7 and Norway fifth with 2 per cent. The United States Interpostal trade furnished an even 50 per cent of all cargo passing through the canal in 1924.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (Special).—Merchandise invoiced as "linen and cotton luncheon ticks," is held to be properly dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent and valorem in a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

erforming a protest or otherwise, wife and husband, should be assessed at only 40 per cent under paragraph 321.

Valued regulators, etc., imported by Norman & Schultz, Inc., and taxed at 40 per cent under paragraph 329. Act of 1922, should have been assessed at 30 per cent under paragraph 322. Judge

Overturning a protest of the Crown, Williamette Paper Company, of San Francisco, Judge Fischer finds that standard newsprint paper imported in rolls and in sheets was correctly taxed at 1/2 of 1 cent a pound and 19 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1301, Act of 1924.

	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask
America	238	242	Gotham	129 1/2
Am. Exch.	347	351	Greenwich	375
Bank of U.S.	280		Greenman	450
Barry	280		Hanson	20
Bryant & P.	165		Lebanon	20
Chewy	152		Manhat. Co.	168 1/2
Chong Nat.	160		Mech & M.	278 3/4
Citibank	125	145	Mutual	415

Capital N	128	143	Nat Amer	138	150
Cent Merc	178	187	New Neth	155	165
Chase	392	398	Pacific	309	317
Chas & P	288	290	Paris	450	455
Chesler Ex	160	161	Penn Exch	100	115
Chemical	58	59	Public	415	420
Cly	430	440	Port Morris	192	195
Colonial	400	401	Queens N	183	175
Commerce	358	373	Seaboard	460	465
Com wealth	280	281	Seventh Ave	380	385
Cong	294	295	Shore	385	390

Union Bank	200	State	400
Fore Exch	402	Trust Bk	144
Compoht 115	125	234 Ward	180
Fifth Ave 1400		Wash Hts	265
Fifth Nat	250	Yorkville	1200
First	2075		
Harfield	285		

Journalism

You would like The Christian week, in order that they may have, constructive daily news- papers and addresses, accompanied by one-week subscription. Those

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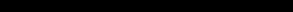
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Classified Advertisements

Antine Empress's Handiwork Brought to Light in Omaha

The famous old monastery of Athos near Salonica. Mr. Puuvola's place was once a part of the monastery collection.

The knee cloth is embroidered with the most of stitches in brightly colored silks and gold and silver on a foundation of silk over a thin silk. The central figure, that of a man with hands uplifted in blessing, represents Jesus. It is encrusted in the center of the cloth. The circle, is a dove representing John the Baptist. At the right, an angel represents Matthew; at the bottom a flying lion, Luke; and at the left a lion's head, Mark. About the head of the figure is a halo of pearls. The figure is the edge of the cloth. Mr. Puuvola says, represent heaven and happiness.

Classified Advertisements

London Guarantee & Accident Company, Ltd., London, following the receipt of a handwritten Bible of the seventh century, a gold cross, and a shield inscribed gold bowl of rare design and engraving. The Museum of Greece sought to purchase the Bible and bowl from Mr. Puvionas in 1906, before he came to the United States.

"BALLOTS not bullets," is one of the slogans for American Education Week.

This is a slogan that sets one thinking. A ballot often proves to be a bullet in that it kills the measure that makes for advancement and progress. Therefore if a ballot is not to be a bullet, it must be cast by a citizen who understands how to handle it with care.

American Education Week
Nov. 17-23
After School what?

The Library So reads a "question and answer poster" displayed in American libraries this week. In at least one library a different poster is being put up daily. On Monday the main caption was followed by

Our Is
The Oldest Federal
Constitution in Existence
Reading List
Cloud, Archibald J. "Our Constitution:
Its Story, Its Meaning, Its Use."
Gottell, Raymond G. "The Constitution
of the United States."
Higgins, Alvin M. "We, the People:
the Constitution of the United States."
Leighton, Etta V. "Our Constitution
in Mr. Town and Mr. Life."

Munro, William B., and Ozanne,
Charles E. "The National Constitu-
tion."
Tappan, Eva March. "The Story of
our Constitution."
Thorburn, Z. C., and others. "Our
America and Our Constitution."
Around the poster are grouped
some of the books listed.
On Tuesday the sub-caption read:
Tuesday, Nov. 18
This is Patriotism Day
True Patriotism Implies Education

Reading List
— Stories and Poems —
Andrews, Mary R. S.—"The Per-
fect Tribute."
Baldwin, James—"Story of William
Carey, Phoebe—"The Leak in the
Key."
Eggleston—"Stories of Great
Americans for Little Americans."
Tarbell, Ida M.—"Boy Scouts' Life
Abraham Lincoln."
Hale, Edward E.—"The Man With-
out a Country."
Long, Augustus W., editor, "Amer-
ican Patriotic Prose."
Stevens, Ruth D. and Harrison,

The next sub-caption is
Wednesday, Nov. 19
School and Teacher Day
Schools and Libraries are the
Nation's
Greatest Educational Assets
Read About Noted Educators
Socrates, Plato, Confucius, Froe-
deric A. Pestalozzi, Agassiz, Henry Bar-
dard, John Dewey, Charles W. Eliot,
James A. Garfield, William T. Harris,
Robert Hopkins, Mary Lyons, Horace
ann, Alice Freeman Palmer,
Francis Parker, Booker T. Washing-
ton, Woodrow Wilson, and Ella Flagg
and captions and lists are
printed as follows:

Thursday, Nov. 20
Illiteracy Day
Six per cent of our population
over 10 years of age have had
no schooling. You who can read,
help the library to help them.
Reading List
"East English" stories and Eng-
lish for foreign born.
Folk Lore
"Esop's "Fables," retold by J. H.
Stickney;
Anderson's "Fairry Tales," retold
J. H. Stickney;

Thursday, Nov. 20
Litterary Day
Six per cent of our population
over 10 years of age have had
no schooling. You who can read,
help the library to help them.
Reading List
"East English" stories and Eng-
ish for foreign born.
Esp's "Fables," retold by J. C. H.
Anderson's "Fairy Tales," retold
by J. H. Stickney;
"Arabian Nights," retold by M. A.
Baldwin, James, "Fifty Famous
Stories Retold";
Barnes, M. C., "Stories and Songs
Teaching English";
Bryce, C. T., "Folk Lore From
Foreign Lands";
H. J. Baldwin, James, "American Book
of Fables";
Coe, F. E., "Heroes of Everyday
Life";

WALTER MILLS, 30 N. LaSalle St., Ch.
Member Chicago Real Estate Board

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

The Maples

BROOKLINE, Mass.—A home with
reunions quiet and harmonious, where you
may have experienced can if needed, or
for rest and study. Under
Miss Minnie J. Carter for the past eight years
State Normal, Lawrence, 12 Mason Ter.
Tel. Reg. 50206 or 6495.

TENACRE

Home of refinement, attractively appointed
interior environment for study and re-
freshment, where when needed. Situated
on MRS. RUTH H. MARMORE, 171
W. N. J. Telephone 272-W.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
A Goodly boarding home for children
29001 Ross St. Berkeley, Calif. Phone
Berkeley 87451.

WANTED:—A middle-aged man of experience, who has had experience in furniture buying and is equally experienced in retail furniture selling in a retail furniture establishment in Boston, one who can sell on credit, do detail work and assume authority of general management. Box A 264, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Chicago suburb, efficient, white, Gen
maid to work with housekeeper, good
for good service. MRS. P. S. RINALDO,
N. Winston Ave.

0 LET

R. W. BIXBY, INC.
72 Lockwood Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
EXECUTIVE with purchasing and financial experience.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
ENTIRE charge child; experienced in w

EXPERIENCED waitress, 25, desires a
paying position in hotel; location immediate.
MacDONALD, Box 26, Watkins, N. Y.

LARGE CORPORATION Stenog. secret
desire change, 8 years in present position;
references. 344 So. 25th Ave., No.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—By experient attendant and companion. Address 1-10, Christian Science Monitor, 620 Van Nuys Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif. 91411.

position as companion (Christian Science preferred), Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City

RELIABLE Norwegian personal maid, demands dressmaking, parking, like to south or California. 259 East 50th, N. Y. Plaza 4298.

—Hotel

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES
DAWSON & SHELL
 15 East 40th St., New York City

BERNICE DRYER, 15 E. 40th St., N. Y.
Commercial Agency of distinction wh
needs of patrons are discriminatingly hand
Registrations only when filed in person.

LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 E'way, New York City—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

THE CLEARING SERVICE specializes in high-grade office help. Register in person. Dear. 5803. 1117 Stevens Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO—Men and women help for private home. Pederson's Agency, 163 E. Chicago Ave. Register in person. Tel. Sup. 1074.

MOVING AND STORAGE
E. F. Caldwell, Warehouseman
Established 1885. Padded Vans. Tel. Ha.
3907, 3908. Expert packers of china, furni-
ture, etc., local and long distance moves.

115 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P A T E N T S

Write for my free Guide Books "How

WATSON'S PATENT OFFICE,
discussing inventions. Send model or sketch
of your invention for instructions. Promptly
assured. No charge for above information.
CARLENE A. O'BRIEN, Registered Patent
Lawyer, 1704 Security Bank Building, direct
across street from Patent Office, Washington,
D. C.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

DRESSMAKING
BOSTON
Dressmaking and remodeling.
506 R.

HORSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of thoroughbred saddle horse for keeping safe for lady. Bu P 128, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

DIAMONDS. Jewelry bought for cash; cal-
or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 140
Broadway, New York. Fitzroy 5853.

COINS AND STAMPS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

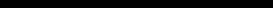
GLEN ELLYN—Business opportunity; opening for Protestant electrician with an electrical business chain in five suburb of 60000. Address

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EDITORIALS

Now that the fury and excitement of the general election in Great Britain is over, public attention there will begin to swing back to the contemplation of those international problems whose importance was thrust out of consideration by the necessity of choosing a new government.

The Geneva Protocol

It will swing back all the more certainly because during the interval a very remarkable proposal has been made by the League of Nations at Geneva, which, if it is ratified, will have an immense effect on the future of the world. It is all the more important that people should consider what their attitude toward the proposed Geneva Protocol is to be because a decision in regard to it is to be taken by May 1 next.

The origin of the protocol was as follows: When M. Herriot succeeded M. Poincaré, after the May elections in France, he arranged with Mr. MacDonald to attend the London Conference to give effect to the Dawes report on reparations. But he only did so on the condition that during the autumn the MacDonald Cabinet would take up the question of how security was to be given to France against renewed German aggression. Both premiers also agreed to attend the September meeting of the League of Nations in person, and it was at Geneva that the actual discussion of the security problem took place.

Mr. MacDonald believed that the road to security was an all-round agreement to limit armaments, and in his opening speech he coupled his advocacy of disarmament with a powerful plea for arbitration as the proper method of settling international disputes. M. Herriot, in his reply, said that he accepted entirely the methods of disarmament and arbitration, but added that, if they were to be effective, they must be coupled with guarantees for security. The problem of reconciling the demands of disarmament, arbitration, and security, was then referred to committees of the Assembly of the League and the draft protocol was the result.

The protocol is an attempt to give greater precision and effectiveness to the procedure for the prevention of war laid down in the Covenant of the League of Nations and to fill up certain gaps therein. Speaking very broadly, the original Covenant prescribes a compulsory period of delay before recourse is had to war, during which period the Council of the League, by mediation, arbitration, or any other pacific means is to try and effect a settlement. It also imposes the obligation of subjecting to economic and financial sanctions, and possibly eventually to armed coercion, any member who goes to war without giving to the League the time in which to try to bring about a pacific settlement.

The protocol goes much further than the Covenant, for it provides a system of arbitration which automatically comes into effect in every kind of international dispute, and imposes on members the duty not only of complying with the verdict of the arbitrators but of taking sanctions, which may be military and naval as well as economic, against any state which rejects it. There are other novel and interesting features of the protocol, but this is the fundamental point. It was also agreed that the disarmament conference summoned for June next shall lapse unless enough nations shall ratify it by May, and that the protocol itself shall lapse unless that conference is successful in arranging an effective plan for the limitation of armaments among members of the League.

It is evident that the protocol is an extremely far-reaching proposal. It contains some manifest improvements on the procedure laid down in the original Covenant, but it also very greatly extends the liabilities of those who sign it. There are signs already that British public opinion is not prepared to indorse the protocol in its present form, and it is very unlikely that the new Conservative Government will ratify it. None the less, the protocol is an attempt to solve the problem of European stability and peace, and that problem will not disappear simply because the protocol is rejected. For the first time an attempt is being made to deal with arbitration, disarmament, and security as a single indivisible whole. The questions raised by the protocol require the most careful thought by the democracies of the world, for world peace depends upon a solution being found for them.

If anyone has seriously questioned the political status of the women of the United States since the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution extending the franchise to them, surely that doubt has been removed by the results of the recent election. In Texas, for instance, where the right of women to vote has not been contested, a legal battle was waged by those opposed to the choice of Mrs. Ferguson, the Governor-elect, in an effort to obtain from the courts a ruling that women, although qualified to vote, are not, in the absence of special enabling legislation, authorized to hold the office of Chief Executive. The contention of illegality was based upon the wording of the law defining the qualifications and duties of the Governor, which invariably used the pronoun "he" instead of the qualifying phrase "he or she."

Of course, the outcome of such litigation was forecast from the first. The courts seldom quibble over such a provision when it is made clear that the qualifications and limitations imposed apply to an incumbent or candidate, no matter of which sex. But despite the fact that it may now be conceded as a settled proposition that women are eligible for whatever public office they may seek, or to which they may be

chosen, the newly enfranchised citizens have not, as a unit, chosen to accept all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. In many of the states of the American Union the law imposes upon citizens of voting age, unless by express terms exempted therefrom, the duty of paying to the municipality in which they reside an annual poll or head tax. These laws, originally, were of course applicable only to male citizens. But would not the same reasonable construction of the law made by the Texas Supreme Court apply to the interpretation of the poll-tax statute?

In New Hampshire, recently, a woman permitted herself to be lodged in jail as a protest against the demand that she pay this tax. The amount was later paid by a sympathetic friend, and as a result the issue which was attempted to raise was not decided. If the law in itself is reasonable and just, it must appear that it is general in its application and that it thus imposes responsibility on women of voting age as well as upon men.

But even those who submit to the provisions of this law do not always do so gracefully. The logic of the enactment, as old as the hills, almost, has never been quite clear. It is the experience, generally, that the poll-tax levy is made up from the lists of voters. For this reason, no doubt, many citizens have attempted to evade the levy by failing to register as qualified electors in the town or cities where they reside. Thus, and to the extent to which this responsibility has been evaded, there has been a penalty placed upon the enjoyment of what is declared to be an inalienable privilege.

It has been estimated that less than one-half the qualified voters in the United States avail themselves of the privilege of taking part in state and national elections. Now, conceding the necessity of collecting the revenues derived from this poll or head tax, would it not be more logical to impose it only upon those who, when qualified, fail or refuse to vote? Instead of placing a penalty upon patriotic activity, it might be wiser to reward the voter and penalize the nonvoter.

The American women who reasonably insist that their legal rights should be observed and safeguarded might, instead of seeking, by subterfuge or otherwise, to exempt themselves from the unpleasant duties while seeking to enjoy the greater privileges, set about the task of inducing their state legislatures to revise the poll-tax laws with a view to including in them some such provision as that outlined. Many men, and women too, who would not sell their vote for \$2 or \$5, will go to the polls if by so doing they can save that amount.

Endowed with the culture and reared in the traditions of the Near East, a Slavic scholar, Prof. Boris Vladimir Morkovin, of the Institute of Technology, Prague, Czechoslovakia, is visiting the United States in search of what he denominates the New World's secret

Seeking the New World's Secret

of energy and optimism. He hopes to learn, and to be able to impart the knowledge to his people, how the people of the United States, in the comparatively brief period between colonial days and the present, have achieved such wonderful material and intellectual progress. So he has set out to discover what induces and perpetuates this "temperamental hopefulness and vigor," as he calls it, that the people of his own country and race may profit thereby.

It is no secret, neither is it a hidden mystery. To the American boy or girl who has read and studied the history of the period mentioned it is all as plain as day. This progress has been achieved by processes which it is easy for any people to adopt, though those who follow them to success must see to it that there are not those hindrances which this Czechoslovakian student so clearly sees have combined to defeat the fuller development of the material resources in his own and neighboring countries. For centuries war has been the curse of the Balkan states and of the whole Near East, and it is because of this that, despite the sincere desire of a great number of the people to perfect themselves in the arts and natural sciences, in music, and in letters, they have, lacking that assurance of political and individual safety which their American cousins have enjoyed, found it impossible, or at least unwise, to devote their energies to a development of their country's natural resources to their ultimate.

Since the World War there has been, particularly in Czechoslovakia, a reasonable assurance of political and industrial stability. Thus it has followed that the people of that Republic, possessing the essential virtues and accomplishments which are a basis of progress, have formed the nucleus which may become the center of a great forward movement. They have already made marked progress. One is inclined to believe that they, or many of them, have already learned the secret which their missionary claims to be seeking. And they are not the only ones who have learned or are endeavoring to learn what makes for success, nationally and individually. They have learned, first of all, that it is not war. Perhaps they surmised this long ago. But now they know. They also have learned, or are learning, that democracy is something more than a profession or a name.

The world is coming to a realization that there cannot be true progress unless it is shared, at least measurably, by all alike. And it is being realized as well that by the very processes which they see exemplified can this sharing take place, and all this without destroying or tearing down the social, political and industrial structure that has been reared and which is every year being made sounder and more enduring, in an attempt to put in its place some impractical and visionary theory.

As Professor Morkovin studies the problem at closer range he will discover that the secret is not a secret at all. And as he realizes this he will be prepared to return to those in whose behalf he acts, carrying with him a new and

glorious hope. He is not the first of his countrymen to survey and observe New World processes and methods. His predecessors, notable among whom is President Masaryk of his own country, have had a large share in making possible not alone the regeneration of the Slavic peoples, but their establishment upon a stable economic, political and social structure.

A former British Ambassador to the United States declared that, as the result of his study and investigation, he was convinced that the real source of the dominant political sentiment in that country was not to be found in the editorial pages of great city newspapers, or in the views of eminent bankers, financiers, manufacturers or merchants, but in the small towns and villages, and on the 6,000,000 American farms. What the people of these rural communities thought, he affirmed, found ways of influencing state and national legislatures, so that policies favored by their rural constituents prevailed over the wishes of the cities and industrial centers. Paraphrasing the old saying, he summed up the situation as he saw it in these words: "The voice of rural Main Street is that of America."

This conclusion of a visiting statesman may not be concurred in by the sophisticated followers of H. L. Mencken, to whom all farmers are ignorant bores and enemies of progress. The American farmer has so long been lampooned by the city wits, and cartooned as a brother to the ox, that he does not mind in the least what the select few think about him. Firmly rooted in the best traditions of the men whose labors and wisdom built up the commonwealth of states into one great nation, he smiles at the buzzing critical flies, and goes on with his task of producing the food and clothing of 100,000,000 people; each year creating, not merely manipulating, many billions of new wealth. Despite the unfavorable conditions in agriculture in some regions of the United States, the American farmer is sticking to his job, and needs neither pity nor to be patronized.

Chief among the agencies that have worked, and are working, for the betterment of material and social conditions among the American farmers, is that great and influential farm organization, the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, which for more than fifty years has been established throughout the large majority of the states. During all that period it has been valiantly promoting the welfare of the farmers by spreading a knowledge of better methods of production in the varied branches into which American agriculture divides, and of enlisting the co-operation of the individuals dwelling on the land in movements aimed to advance their interests.

This work of the Grange has been carried on by the practical "dirt farmers" themselves, and neither inspired nor aided by state or national governments, or the wise men of the cities. The Grange has no publicity agents to sound its praises, and little reference is made to it in the newspapers or popular magazines, but it is one of the most influential factors in molding the public opinion that shapes the national destiny. The several thousands of working farmers who are assembled at the annual convention of the National Grange at Atlantic City this week represent the true American vision, and their recommendations as to public policies will be largely an approximation toward the course of national legislation during the next few years.

Editorial Notes

Fifty years is not so very long, from the standpoint of time, but when it constitutes the period during which earnest, devoted effort has been made by thousands of individuals to consummate a reform, it represents a consecration of energy and love of humanity almost beyond computation. Quoting from the records of the second convention held by the W. C. T. U. in 1875, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, director of the citizenship division of the organization, read this resolution in Chicago the other day:

Resolved, That, since women are amongst the greatest sufferers from the liquor traffic, and realize that it is to be ultimately suppressed by means of the ballot, we, the Christian women of this land, in convention assembled, do pray God and all good and true men, that the prohibition of the liquor traffic should be submitted to all adult citizens, irrespective of race, color, or sex.

Will anyone now maintain that prohibition and woman suffrage are not twin sisters of reform?

In reaching the conclusion to discontinue the sale of firearms, Sears, Roebuck & Co., one of the large Chicago mail order houses, has based its reasoning on the perfectly sound argument that the moral side of all public questions being the right side, it is good business to be on that side. More and more clearly it is being demonstrated in business experience, not that "fortune is always on the side of the largest battalions," but that it is always on the side of those most nearly in line with what is right. Dishonesty and questionable methods may flourish for a season, but they have no abiding substance in themselves. Moreover, as James Russell Lowell wrote in The Present Crisis: "Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just."

Premier Herriot's definition of the Frenchman "such as I am myself," as being one "who finds considerable difficulty in doing easy things and who does difficult things very easily," though, of course, intentionally epigrammatic, contains a whole lot more truth than fiction. Not by any means by strict analogy, but more from association, moreover, it reminds one of a Frenchman's description of the English language. He was complaining of the difficulty he had experienced in gaining a comprehensive understanding of that tongue, for, he said, "When you first hear an Englishman say that a horse is fast, you realize that he means that it is quick on its feet, and then the next time you hear him say the same words, you find out that he means that it is tied to a post!"

The Molders of American Opinion

Aristide Briand is expected to be chosen as delegate from France at the important session of the League of Nations in Rome on Dec. 8. In such capacity he has been exceedingly successful and will be entrusted, if willing to accept the responsibility, with the discussions relative to the preparations for the conference on disarmament. There remains also to be established a text defining "sanctions" and "economic assistance," foreseen by the Geneva Protocol.

The recognition of Russia by the French Government has posed a problem for the many thousands of Russian refugees who inhabit the French capital, and least of their desire to be dispersed or to lose their nationality, but it is obvious that since the Soviet Government is the only Russian Government known to France, they must choose between naturalization in France or classification as subjects of the Soviet. Their visas and papers generally will have to pass through the hands of officials at the Soviet Embassy. Naturally they shrink from this. On the other hand, much as they care for France, which has given them hospitality, they are not prepared to become French citizens. The choice is for them extremely difficult.

The Russians in Paris are, with few exceptions, earning their own living. At first there was great hardship; there were thousands of Russians who had been suddenly stripped of their possessions and who were unable to earn their own living, but now most of them have fallen into some niche or other. It is true that many who were in their own land exceedingly wealthy have now to work for small wages, and it has not been easy to adapt themselves to such a change in the standard of living. Nevertheless they have remade their lives. There are princesses who sew and princes who work as clerks; a great many shops are run by Russians, and others are to be found in orchestras, with which Paris abounds.

It is no longer necessary to go to the Salon d'Automne to obtain an impression of what the artists in Paris are doing. The open-air exhibition is becoming more and more common and popular. At first it was only at Montmartre that the street shows were held, but now they are at the top of the hill, around which the painters live. But so successful did the experiment prove that picture fairs are now being organized in various parts of the city. Fifty artists grouped themselves together and decided to select, from time to time, different quarters of Paris in which they might display their work without having to pay rent for a hall. The other day, on the railings around the Gardens of the Luxembourg, were hung hundreds of tableaux. Passers-by stopped to look at and often to purchase one of the canvases.

It is stated that the new French radio-casting post on the Pic du Midi is the highest in the world. Radio-casting experiments have just been carried out at this new station, which is not, however, in full working order at present. Senator Paul Dupuy spoke for twenty minutes on a 330-meter wave. He spoke chiefly of the utility of this post as a means of imparting meteorological information to the farmers in the southwest, southeast and the center of France. The simplest and cheapest apparatus suffices for listening in, and the farmers will thus be enabled to obtain all relevant information and advice.

An admirable work is being done by the Rev. F. A. Cardew, who has set up a Theater Girls' Home. Large numbers of English girls work in the Paris theaters, and it was felt that something should be done to look after them. The home is greatly appreciated; it is always crowded, and there is a long waiting list for board and residence. The institution is excellently run, and is a real home in a city and a profession full of temptations to these English girls, who, with rehearsals and performances, work strenuously.

At fairly regular intervals some proposal is made with regard to the status of foreigners in France. It is suggested that special taxes should be levied upon them. The latest demand of one of the Paris deputies is that for-

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability; and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Decadent Tendencies in Modern Drama"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Since you have published a letter under the above title which takes as its text certain remarks of my dramatic critic in England about my play "Storm," now being played at the Royalty Theater, London, perhaps you will allow me to say a word.

Your critic states that I offer "a peep into a society of humans whose palpable souls of character are held up to ridicule and contempt with scarcely one redeeming feature to offset them"; and this remark is characterized as "absolutely true" by your correspondent in the letter referred to above. I can best put my comment upon this by saying that I challenge anyone to discover a single line in the play showing ridicule or contempt for any one of the characters.

To me the play is in essence a serious play, showing how people delude themselves and are deluded; and the comedy in it merely arises from the fact that people who think they are one thing when they really are another are generally absurd. But this does not mean that we should therefore deny them all sympathy. On the contrary, the play depends on sympathy aroused for at any rate certain of the characters to such a degree that the last act would be meaningless without it.

May I suggest, therefore, that your critic and correspondent have attributed to me the sentiments of ridicule and contempt that they themselves—but not I feel—for such people as those depicted. It is indeed not wonderful to find your correspondent signing for a return to the romantic drama enacted by pasteboard figures of inhuman virtue, since poor human nature as it stands fills him with nothing but contempt and ridicule.

Thus to make the worst and not the best of people is not, I venture to think, in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science, and am surprised to find such an attitude adopted by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

C. K. MUNRO.

London, England.

"A Definition of the 'Honor System'"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Replying to letter of A. C. H. Albany, N. Y., in your issue of Nov. 6, 1924, defining the term "Honor System," as applied to prisoners, I beg to state that the title "Honor System," being a misnomer, has in a sense been the subject of a great many reforms in penal institutions.

To those who for the love of their fellow man have devoted their time and energy to the uplifting of humanity in prisons—and there must be an inducement other than the monetary gain impelling such, as prison officials are generally poorly paid for the responsibilities assumed—the "Honor System" referred to is applied according to the interpretation of the word honor by the official applying the system.

Classified or segregated prisoners, would be the better term, to separate the "hard-boiled" from the "soft-pedal" in the minds of the laymen. Contrary to the general belief all prisoners do not, in fact, enter the "big gate" on an equal basis, except in the case of condemned criminals, and they too can be classified and segregated.

The classification of the prisoner should begin with his or her enrollment, and the prisoner should be segregated according to his capacities. The intermingling of all classes of prisoners, irrespective of their former status as citizens, until such time as the prisoner "shall prove his worth," to be thereafter classified, is reversing the procedure. The average youth or inexperienced, chance or casual prisoner will learn more from the regular and old-timer, and be subjected to more indignities, during his first six months of imprisonment than at any other period during his confinement.

Therefore, if proper precautions are taken with the novice prisoners, at and during the early period of their confinement, and if their duties and responsibilities are defined according to their capacities, they will of their own accord as a rule adopt the "Honor System," and will respond to humane treatment. "The old-timer" neither asks for nor expects anything except a "chance to make his time," and this chance he is entitled to without any

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Nov. 19. Aristide Briand is expected to be chosen as delegate from France at the important session of the League of Nations in Rome on Dec. 8. In such capacity he has been exceedingly successful and will be entrusted, if willing to accept the responsibility, with the discussions relative to the preparations for the conference on disarmament. There remains also to be established a text defining "sanctions" and "economic assistance," foreseen by the Geneva Protocol.

The "semaine anglaise," that is to say the English week-end, has been adopted by most of the big stores. It is now hoped to introduce it into the French schools. In point of fact, it has always seemed to the writer that the school children in France are asked to do too much. They are nominally free on Thursday afternoon and on Sundays, but their time is taken up by home lessons, and there is little opportunity for rest and relaxation. It is contended that if they were at liberty on Saturdays they could perform their scholastic tasks at home and have Sunday entirely at their disposal. In return something should be taken from the summer vacation, which is now too long. It should be reduced from three to two months. It is pointed out that 40 per cent of the candidates failed to obtain their bachelors' degree in 1922 and 1923, the reason being that they had to learn too much in too little time. The parents are in favor of this reform.

M. Morain, the Paris prefect of police, has gone to London to study the methods of the London police in controlling street traffic. Here the tangle is becoming worse and worse, and all the measures that have so far been taken are quite inadequate for the solution of the problem. The methods of the New York police are also being studied. If something definite is effected, it will not be too soon, for at the busy hours of the day the vehicles can do little more than crawl along the boulevards.

Among other exhibitions at the coming "Exposition des Arts Decoratifs" is a model playhouse. It is being constructed on the most modern lines. It must be confessed that the French theater has in some respects lagged behind the theater in other countries. Especially in the matter of construction much is left to be desired. Often the exits are quite inadequate, and the buildings generally are many times unsuitable. It is to be hoped that the model playhouse, with its up-to-date machinery, scene-shifting arrangements and lighting, with its well-planned seating and ventilation, will inspire some of the French managers. This particular stage will be open to French and foreign companies on condition that the productions reveal a novel idea for staging and decoration. The length of all spectacles given on this stage is, however, limited to two hours. In addition, music hall and cabaret performances, recitations, and variety shows are expected to be given. M. Perret, the most enlightened and enterprising of French architects, has designed the theater. The commission includes M. Emile Fabre, director of the Comedie Franchise, with M. Paul Léon, Director of Fine Arts, sitting as chairman.

A sum which is estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs has been paid during the year to parents of large families in France from public and private funds which are provided for the purpose of fighting the depopulation evil. A number of associations are interesting themselves in this matter, and they urge the Government to increase very considerably the amount of the state allocation. They want the Government to multiply fourfold the present subsidies. Although French finances are not flourishing, it is felt that the proposal is worthy of study.

The entrance fee to the state museums and art galleries is now to be raised from 1 franc to 2 francs. It was two years since this entrance fee was first imposed; it was then feared that the number of visitors would diminish, but this fear has proved to be altogether unfounded. More visitors than ever have visited the Louvre and other institutions, and it would seem that people appreciate more whatever they are obliged to pay for.

Letters to the Editor

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brothening and punishment being inflicted. Webster's Dictionary defines the word "prison" as "a place of confinement" and "prisoner" as "one who is confined, or in prison." Please note the absence of the word punishment. Punishment in any form should be administered only after due trial, at which the prisoner should be made guilty of the infraction of prison rules and regulations, of which there should be a well-defined code for the government of all.

No "stratum" should be adopted that will leave the prisoner to his own resources to work out his way to escape, and, necessary precautions should be maintained to the end that the prisoner may be safeguarded from escape.

My knowledge of prisoners, prisons and prison subjects has been gathered from years of experience with criminals, first, as an officer of the law, plain and uniformed, and later as assistant warden in charge of 1500 prisoners, ranging from the common sneak thief to the condemned murderer. For the benefit of Mr. A. C. H., I will state that the ideal "system," from the standpoint of society at large, in whose protection the prison is a necessity, and also for the redemption of the incorrigible, should, in my opinion, include these features:

1. Indefinite sentence. (Foundation for any system.)
2. Parole board. (Nonpolitical.)
3. Well-defined rules and regulations.
4. Segregation on entrance.
5. Classification, mental, physical, color.
6. Religious services. All creeds should be made attractive as well as compulsory.
7. Academic school course.
8. Sound, wholesome food. (Army balanced ration.)
9. Manual labor with pay. (Eliminating contractors.)
10. Indoor recreation, sports, music, and drills.
11. Wholesome library and daily papers.
12. Clean, well-ventilated sleeping quarters.
13. Clean, well-ventilated working quarters.

Add to the above, honest God-fearing officials, overseers, and guards (not politicians) and the prison will have a system that will be a credit to the State.

Norfolk, Va. T. F. D.

America and the European Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: I do not believe that the United States is playing a selfish game in mind. It is acting with the same love a mother manifests toward her child. Although Americans have been wrongly accused, does not their friendship with all nations remain unchanged? Thus we find Europe working out her own problems without too much help from the United States, and growing in consequence strong and courageous thereby.

Americans have extended a helping hand whenever the need has arisen in foreign lands, and cannot they proceed in this same orderly way until all nations and people have adopted one purpose, namely, universal brotherhood?

Human governments seem to be still in need, and the American people are satisfied with their Government, a fact which lies back of its unaltered strength; however if the Golden Rule were universally lived would there be any further need of human governments? But there is not a present need for orderly governments in every nation.

Americans do not seek aggrandizement of any nature, but apparently the salvation of future generations will depend upon the standard of living that mankind accepts now, while the human suffering of the World War has taught people, generally, the truth that not a single person can be injured without injury to all. Herein is revealed the paramount need of greater co-operation and understanding with those nations in harmony with America's high ideals.

The strength of the United States is not money power, but moral power which money cannot buy. It has been proven again and again that Americans are not "north or south, east or west," but one nation inseparable.

Santa Ana, Calif. C. C. E.